REGISTERED No. 17—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,911.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ... Rs. 5
Second do. ... 2 8
Third do. ... 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line[s].

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ... 4½ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be continued for a considerable period contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The departure of the s.s. ASSYRIA for Calcutta and intermediate Ports has been POSTPONED until TUESDAY the 16th current, at 4 P.M.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 853 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ma[illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1874, at 2 P.M.

June 1874.		July 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave BUSREH	6
„ Kurrachee	21	„ Mahomerah	6
„ Guadur	22	„ Fao	7
„ Muscat	24	„ Koweit	8
„ Bunder Abbas	26	„ Bushire	10
„ Linga	28	„ Linga	12
„ Bahrein	30	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Bushire	30	„ Muscat	16
„ Fao July	2	„ Guadur	18
„ Mahomerah	2	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	3	Arrive BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 853 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. M[illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Ma[illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Inclusive Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
To Aden	£32	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	23	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Placards or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own languages, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an exceptionally moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS, *NORWICH.*

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.
IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.
FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.
IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.
CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.
IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.
IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Orders through Merchants, or with references or payment no shipment.

State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 19th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MONGOLIA, (2,798 Tons, and 550 H.P.) Captain, A. Coleman, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,9[illegible] tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain, F. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 12th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, at 1 P.M., the following articles belonging to a Gentleman, consisting, plated cruet stand, ice pitcher, tea sets, tea and coffee cups, Chubb's boxes, card boxes, dressing cases, children's silver knife and fork, walnuts, glove boxes, pictures in frames, reading books, and lot of sundry, other things, 2 cases Bohemian glassware.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Auction, on the premises of the G. I. P. Railway Co., at Warree Bunder, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., a very commodious American Wooden House, containing one large room 39' 8" by 31' 7" and four smaller ones 15' 9" by 11' 8" and having a verandah on both sides 6 feet in width.

The Bungalow may be inspected at any time, and a plan of it seen at the Office of the Auctioneer.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 13,

A variety of sundries, consisting sets of flowered cut glassware, comprising of liqueur, wine, sherry, claret, and champagne glasses, water and sodawater tumblers, finger cups, white and blue bordered dinner sets, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, large blank books for office use, Japanned child umbrella, Bohemian glass, water goblets, toilet bottles, liqueur sets, gilt Albert and watch chains, lockets, and toys. Also, one case of [illegible] sheet of sizes.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT ERSKINE ROAD.

ON MONDAY the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at the instruction of Mr. Bomanjee Nusserwanjee, the Mortgagee on account and at the risk of Mr. Pestonjee NOWROJEE Baroocha, the mortgagor, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 16th day of April 1873, the undermentioned landed property, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected, built and standing thereon, situate lying and being on the southern side of Erskine Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 37, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,289, containing by admeasurement seventy-three and a quarter square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the west by the house of Mr. Kessowjee [illegible], on the south by the B[illegible] Street, and on the north by the said Erskine Road.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be made known on reference being made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best Chateau Ville Old Cognac Brandy.
Do. Caminade Aine and Co.'s Cognac.
Do. Amontillado.
Do. Pale Golden Sherry.
Do. Leary & Co.'s Claret.
Do. Whiskey, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1874

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES TURKEY RED TWIST.

On TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., and on account and risk of the first purchasers Tribhovun Cassiram and Vithul Jadowjee, the following 20 bales Turkey Red Twist, viz.:—

In Mark Diamond NW / 4041-3—20 Bales No. 40 nett weight, [illegible] Turkey Red Twist.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 13TH JUNE 1874.

BENEFIT
MR. J. F. MADAN.

GOOL BA SANOBER CHE KURD?
AND
INDUR SABHA.

Reserved Seats ... Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the Bombay Commercial Company.

PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA and MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE JUSSAWALLA ... Petitioners.

By an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the Fifth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, on the petition of the above-named Petitioners, it was ordered that the above Company be wound up under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.—Dated this 12th day of June 1874.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY, Solicitors for the said Petitioners.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

GERMAN WINES.

Hocks.	Cash Prices Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN	„ 40 0	22 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	„ 40 0	.. ..
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	„ 36 0	19 0
RUDESHEIM „	„ 30 0	16 0
MARCOBRUNN „	„ 27 0	14 8
NIERSTEIN „	„ 25 0	13 8
HOCHHEIM „	„ 24 0	13 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) „	„ 22 8	.. ..
LAUBENHEIM „	„ 17 0	9 8

Moselles.	Quarts.	Pints.
FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 30 0	.. ..
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	„ 32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	„ 38 0	21 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	„ 32 0	17 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE „	„ 27 0	14 8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE „	„ 24 0	13 0
WINNINGEN „	„ 20 0	10 8

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES:—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS ADAPTED FOR WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO., JEWELLERS, HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

ATTRACTION. ATTRACTION.

FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

THE LANCASHIRE LASS, J. H. BYRON'S VERY BEST SENSATIONAL DRAMA.

NEW SCENERY. WORKING STEAMBOAT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE ... Rs. 4 | UPPER CIRCLE ... Rs. 2
STALLS ... „ 3 | PIT ... „ 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan is on view. Doors open at half-past 8; commence at 9.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874. *Registered under Act X. of* 1866.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENTS AND PENSIONS.

ON NEW, SOUND, and POPULAR PRINCIPLES, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

SPECIALTY—NATIVE ASSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 8, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL......Rs. 10,00,000.

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PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGIER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

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PRESIDENCY AND MARINE SURGEON.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M.

Examples of Annual Premium for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 at Death, or Age 60. With Profits.

Age.	Payable for Whole Life.	Payable for 15 years only. Promissory Note for Rs. 65-1-0	Payable age 60, or Death. Promissory Note granted.	Whole Life during Residence in Europe.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.
20	30 0 0	46 0 0	39 7 4	1 17 9
25	33 0 0	49 0 0	48 1 4	2 1 11
30	36 0 0	52 0 0	56 2 8	2 7 4
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Without Profit Rates 10 *per cent. lower than above.*

All the Advantages which experience has proved practicable and prudent in the modern system of Life Assurance Annuities, Endowments, and Pensions, can be obtained in this company with perfect safety.

Combined with the following

NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS.
AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS *Prohibited.*
[*These essential features are not granted by any other Company, which proves the desire for complete security to the Assured.*]
ABSOLUTE GOVERNMENT SECURITY POLICIES.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
LAPSED POLICIES Revived without Fine.
PROMISSORY NOTES OF PAID UP POLICIES ISSUED.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
[illegible] PROTECTION IN INDIA.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY, and remain in India.
ASSURANCES effected in TWELVE different Forms.
SUBSTITUTION OF LIVES.
NINE-TENTHS of the whole Profits applied every Three Years to the Reduction of Premiums on the *Participating Scale.*
EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS may be invested in trust for Policy-holders.
A FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE after one year of 35 per cent. of the tabular Premiums paid.
LOANS ON POLICIES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT (without this the best of Systems cannot succeed).
CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
POLICY-HOLDERS AND SHARE-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT THEIR OWN TRUSTEES; ALSO AUDITORS.
PROFITS will revert to Policy-Holders and Share-Holders in this country, from whose payments they accrue.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFETIME.
ANNUITIES granted on liberal terms.
FUNDS for the *Education* of Children and their *Establishment in life* may be provided on unusually favourable terms, on a New System introduced by this Company, based upon Tables of Mortality *specially constructed for the purpose.*
PENSION BRANCH.
FREEDOM from unnecessary restrictions.
REDUCTION TO ENGLISH RATES from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon, or China.
NO RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL.
HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM.

Intending Assurers are invited to compare the above Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

In Assurance transactions what ought to be sought beyond every thing else by the Assurer is absolute security, which can only be obtained by sound and consistent Rates. The permanence of this Company with the utmost advantage and protection to the Policy-holders will be the constant aim of the Directors.

Applications for Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, AND AGENCIES, should be addressed to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a solid Mahogany Cottage Grand PIANO by BROADWOOD and SONS. Full compass, specially made for India and almost new. Apply to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

TO MILLS, PRESSES, &c., a quantity of "SOAPSTONE PACKING" For SALE at Reduced Rates. All sizes. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., 11, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, a WASHING and WRINGING MACHINE. Apply to Executive Commissariat Officer, Poona.

TO LET, FURNISHED, for six months, a SMALL HOUSE at Upper Colaba. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to JOHN, care of *Bombay Gazette.*

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times, Engineer, Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette,* &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER, AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life,* but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, FLIES, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs.* The Public are cautioned to observe that the packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Agents for Bombay:—Treacher and Co.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches, Schools, Clubs,	Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules,	Halls, Corridors, Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES. Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles, Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (LIMITED)
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Parell Hill, most beautifully situated and entirely open to the westerly breeze, and has a charming view and garden. Rent very moderate.

Another Upper-storied Bungalow, next to the above, on the same Hill. Rent only Rs. 100. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, on Chinchpoogly Hill, the Bungalow just vacated by Mr. Baumbach. Rent moderate. The Upper-storied Bungalow on Chinchpoogly Hill, lately vacated by Mr. Sanaders. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, a FIRST STOREY & GODOWN of a spacious House, having Vehar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington and Co.'s Cotton Screws, House No. 120. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort, or at No. 127, Small Colaba.

NOTICES.

MR. WALTER THACKER is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DAY.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

COFFEE ESTATE FOR SALE.—The Undersigned are prepared to negotiate the SALE of that well known Property situated on the Government Road, about 3 miles from Vythery and 38 from Calicut, and known as the LACKADIE ESTATE. The Estate comprises about 130 acres of Coffee in full bearing, besides Jungle and Grass lands.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to

PEIRCE, LESLIE, & Co., Calicut.

Calicut, 22nd May 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXTRA CHARGES DURING THE RAINY SEASON ON THE AMRAOTI (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under instructions from Government, the following EXTRA CHARGES, in addition to the ordinary Fares and Rates, will, on and from MONDAY, the 15th June, instant until further Notice, be made for the distance between BUDNERA and AMRAOTI upon Traffic booked to or from the Amraoti Station:—

Passengers' Luggage, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs:—50 per cent. added to the ordinary Fares and Charges.
Parcels:—One anna per package, irrespective of weight.
Goods:—Three pies per maund.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE WARDHA VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified that, under instructions from Government, the Wardha Valley (State) Railway will be closed on and from the 15th June, instant, until further notice.

Trains will therefore not run between Hinganghat and Sonaigaon and the Wardha Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after the 14th instant; and, on and after the 15th instant, all notices as to local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic, as far as they relate to the line between Wardha and Hinganghat, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON (STATE) RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified that, under instructions from Government, the Khamgaon (State) Railway will be closed on and from the 15th June, instant, until further notice.

Trains will not run between Khamgaon and the Jalamb Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after the 14th instant; and, on and after the 15th instant, all notices as to local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of passengers and other Traffic will, as far as they relate to the line between Jalamb and Khamgaon, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER, as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

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COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER, for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and sizes.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

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WRIGHT AND BUTLER, MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

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Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay ... Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad ... Kellner & Co.
Alexandria ... D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ... "Spectator" Office.
Bombay ... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta ... Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora ... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee ... "Sindian" Press.
London ... G. Street, 30. Cornhill.
Madras ... Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran ... Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ... "Observer" Office.
Poona ... Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

OPENING OF NEW BILLIARD SALOON AND REFRESHMENT BAR.

I beg to inform the PUBLIC that I have THIS DAY OPENED those fine PREMISES formerly occupied by the BOMBAY CHESS CLUB in Meadow Street and Rampart Row. The BILLIARD SALOON is one of the finest in Bombay, and the BILLIARD TABLES, three in number, specially imported from England by me, are unsurpassed by any Public Tables in the Island. The Rates are extremely low. At the Refreshment Bar the best qualities of everything will be provided.

I shall give the Establishment my personal supervision, and will always endeavour to make the Billiard Saloon attractive for Gentlemen.

W. MINNS, Late Assistant, Apollo Bunder.

Bombay, June 9, 1874.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA, (OPPOSITE "NAPIER HOTEL.")

NOTICES.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—MR. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE.

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RAYMOND'S IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

Canadian Manufacture.

NETT CASH PRICE, Rs. 32, COMPLETE.

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S. D'ESPERANCE, COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

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	Cash.	Credit.
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RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

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WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

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BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

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		Rs. per doz. qts.
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	Victoria Berg	30
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	Steinwein	20
	Liebfraumilch	20
CLARETS—	Chateau de Francs	14
	Chateau Leoville	24
	Chateau Lafite	32
ITALIAN CLARET—	in barrels of 50 gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.	
Do.	Bottled here	6
BRANDIES—	G. Martineau	18

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

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R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	20
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J. Sandbach & Son's ... Rs. 17 &	24
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	24
M. P. Gulmarsens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	28
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils ... Pts.	23
Do. ... Qts.	40
Do. ... Magnums	88
Arthur H. Browning's ... Qts.	20
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CLARET—Montferrand Franc Fils Aine	
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EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

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COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India.

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for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 16s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glace Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 25s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Gray Lasting Slippers, 3s. 6d.

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For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

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Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Mulligatawny, Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, Finden Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies, Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

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FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

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To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

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Mr. DeCruz also begs to state that, by his constant endeavours, the excellence of his supplies, the moderation of his charges, and his unremitting attention to the wishes of his Customers he hopes to ensure and retain that patronage and support which he now respectfully solicits.

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Do. do. ... 1 14 „ pints.

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Cases required for Up-country Orders charged at cost price.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A Second Revised Edition of
VOL. V. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE,
IN FORCE IN THE
PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,
EDITED
BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.,
Of H. M.'s Bombay Civil Service, Acting Judge of Surat.

THIS Volume contains three very important ACTS, viz.:—The CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, the EVIDENCE, and the CONTRACT, and other Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during the year 1872.

The Table for corresponding preceding volumes has been corrected in this Edition, to the end of 1873. Changes made in the Acts of 1872 by subsequent legislation have been noted, and the notes and references in the First Edition have been revised and added to. The new Indian Oaths Act (X. of 1873) is printed as an Appendix.

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Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

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Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

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VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

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RATS, SNAKES,	HOSPITALS, VESSELS,
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&c., &c., &c.	CLOTHES.

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SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, (Late A. B. Savory & Sons), MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, 11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „ at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „ at	6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „ at	6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „ at	6 0	3 16 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „ at	6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			57 14 0

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Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 12TH JUNE, 1874.

REUTER'S message of yesterday afternoon reports the Liverpool cotton market as closing quiet, Surats dull and irregular, spot quotations showing a decline of 1-16d. in fair Dhollera, fair Omra, and Mid Orleans, and ⅛d. per lb. in good fair Hingunghaut. This morning the market opens dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 1,000, the day's receipts at the American ports being 1,000 against 3,000, and the exports to Great Britain 5,000 against 8,000 on the corresponding date last year. The Manchester market also continues very dull, and everything seems against cotton at the moment, the only hope of a reaction apparently being in adverse news of the American crop.

Consols open at 92 5/8, French Rentes at 94½, and Bar Silver at 58¼.

The weekly return of the Bank of England is decidedly favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having improved from 43¾ to 45½ per cent., and in the open market discount on 6 months' sight Bills is quoted at 3 and on short-dated paper 2½ per cent.; but the Bank directors are not likely to reduce their minimum below 3 per cent., unless under very exceptional circumstances.

COPPER continues strong at previous quotations. Copper has advanced £1 per ton, and Yellow Metal ⅛d. per lb.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—The transactions in sterling to-day have been very limited, and rates are again in favour of sellers, closing quotations for 6 months' sight paper being:—Banks 1s. 10⅛d.; Credits 1s. 10¼d.; Documents 1s. 10 15-16d. per rupee. On Calcutta demand drafts have receded to 3 16 premium, but 60 days' sight is in request at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been in strong demand at higher rates, but there are few sellers, and only a moderate business has been done. Fives and a half continue scarce and most wanted. We quote:—Fours Rs. 103¼, Fours and a half Rs. 104¼, Fives and a half Rs. 109¼.

SHARES are steady with a moderate business doing. Bank of Bombays, first issue, are unchanged, but second issue are a shade firmer. Land shares are steady at unaltered rates. Spinning Companies firm. The following are the leading quotations:—

New Bank of Bombay	795
Ditto 2nd Re-Issue	486½
Colaba Land Company	1,445
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	132
Mazagon Land Company	990
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,650
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	3,000
Bombay United	1,450
Dhurumsey Spinning	1,890
Great Eastern	1,350
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,480
Manockjee Petit's	1,[illegible]0
Royal	2,825
Treacher and Company	380xd.

In COTTON we have heard of no purchases of any importance and quotations are therefore nominal, but dealers would accept a reduction of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy to do business. The receipts for the week sum up 2,506 bales, but next week's figures will probably show a marked falling off.

FREIGHTS are depressed, the shipments now being reduced to small parcels, chiefly on native account. The "Sir Charles Napier" has been fixed for Liverpool to-day at £2 for Seeds and £2-5 for Cotton, the latter being the current quotation for ready vessels. Steamers are very dull at £2-15 to £2 16-3 per ton.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS are unchanged.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 6th June 1874.
Open 1,278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,00,671	1	0
Merchandize	3,07,808	10	0
Electric Telegraph	610	0	0
Earth Trains	640	0	0
Total Rs.	4,09,729	11	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266 miles ... Total Rs.	3,65,624	13	7
Increase Rs.	44,104	13	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain W. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Kurrachee—Captain E. S. Reynolds. From Muscat—Mr. H. E. Khakee. From different ports—Forty-seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N Co's s. s. ASSYRIA, 969 tons, Captain H. Howell, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Castt and Calcutta, brought the following cargo:—From Calcutta.—1 box brassware, 3 cases tobacco, 1,771 bags sugar, 213 bags rice, 6 packages telegraph stores, 1 case stores, 7 cases arrowroot, and 125 bales jute. From False Point.—124 bags rice. From Vizagapatam.—24 bags pepper root and 77 packages turmeric. From Madras.—2 cases wearing apparel, 1 case wire, 348 packages sandalwood, 39 bales twist, and 3 bales paper. From Pondicherry.—3 cases empty boxes, and 9 cases cigars. From Colombo—1 rung chain cable, and 1 case empty baskets. From Tuticorin.—[illegible] bales cotton, 2 packages [illegible], 1 package sample cotton. From Narrakal.—1 hogshead oil, 24 packages coppra, 2,470 dhalls coir, 408 coils coir rope, and 1 case models. From Calicut.—79 coffee, 2,046 packages jaggery, 4 packages jents, 4 dubbers ghee, 3 packages coppra, 3 packages cocoanuts, 3 packages ginger, 51 bundles chillies, 5 packages turmeric, 8 packages stones, 6 packages machinery, and 289 packages jaggery and chillies. From Cannanore—417 packages pepper, 1 package sharkfins, and 4 bundles bet'lnuts. From Carwar.—15 boxes specie, 391 bales cotton, 30 bags gall, 4 bags seeds, and 1 case shells. She brought 298 packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Penang (s)	Stewart	P. Gulf via Kurrachee

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Jane	Bufat	Havre.
	Louisa	McIntosh	Rangoon.
	Golconda (s)	Fentiman	Aden and Suez.

The steamer Assyria, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
8	Historian (s)	Tutton	Liverpool, 18th May.
	Lady Melville	Hanna	Mauritius, 9th May.
	Hindostan	M. O'Brien	Moulmein, 12th May.
	Artist	J. Sergeant	Liverpool, 12th Feb.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
8	Busheer (s)		
	Meinam (s)		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
9	Sophie		Gopaulpore.
	Australia (s)		Suez Aden & Galle.
10	Meinam (s)		Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
9	Kingdom of Italy		London via Cocanada.
	Clanalpine		Coast.
	Mazeppa (s)		London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

Milford, 126 cases window glass, Fazelally Moosabhoy 59 boxes candles, S. J. D. Abreo.
Inchis s, 20 cases varnish, R. Angus and Co.
Abbotsford s, 2 cases ironware, C. Edmevalle and Co.
Marina s, 1 case rubber sheets, M. M. Mody and Co.
Mongolia s, 61 cases pale ale, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 4 casks brass wire, Kabhoy Tyabally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jean Ingelow, 168 bales cotton, Forbes and Co; 765 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.
June Law, 1,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
West Stanley, s, 19 bales wool, Seevatram Rajbux; 17 bales wool, Assur Rowjee; 78 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 12 bundles skins, Hajee Mahomed Kamal Kermaney and Aag Alli Cashany; 2 bales cotton, E. D. Sasson; 9 bales hides, Abdoolrehmon Oosman; 3 bales hides, Atdoolrehmon Ahmed; 4 bales hides, Rhimtoola Goolsmmahomed; 40 bales wool, Vulabdass Jairam; 22 bales cotton, Cursondas Culliandass; 4 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales Tecomjee Velljee and Co; 5 balces hides, Khakeebhoy Nancey.
Marina s, 20 bales wool, Abdoola Momun; 100 bales cotton, Ritchied steuart and Co; 65 bales cotton, Jaitha Rund chor; 35 bales wool, Dayabhoy Culliangee and Co; 10 bales cotton, Tricomjee Velljee and Co; 16 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 52 bales cotton, Gooljee Shinganee.
East, 21 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Mahableshwur, 108 bales cotton, Dayal Morarjee.
Milford, 500 bales cotton, Richiet Steoart and Co; 1,341 bales cotton, Gandum and Co.
Statesman s, 300 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda s, 62 pieces E. teeth, Sackoor Futtabhoy; 176 pieces and 4 bundles E. teeth, Allibhoy Mahomedjee.

FOR ODESSA.

Golconda s, 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Corinna s, 310 bags wheat, Morarjee Cursandass; 5,000 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s, 10 packages bedlinen, 1 package E. teeth, and 45 bales twist, Narsey Kessowjee & Co; 20 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 11 bales cotton, Soonderdas Waljee; 503½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 210 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 5 chests opium, Gunnesdass Narsingdass; 12 chests opium, Eduljee Dadabhoy Laugra; 13 chests opium, Soorutram Bhoyali; 15 chests Ramdass Khimjee and Co; 21 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 7 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 27 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 3 cases olibanum, Gowabhoy Samjee; 1 bundle E. teeth and 50 packages bingda, Hajee Ebram Fuckeer Mahomed; 26 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 16 chests opium, D. G. H. Sons and Co; 7 chests opium, Kadurnath Gunshamdass; 27 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI

Malwa s, 121½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 30½ chests opium, Gunesbdass Crustnajee; 9 chests opium, Guneshdass Narsingdass; 8 chests opium, Luxmondas Sewdas; 3 chests opium, Veerchand Joetta; 19 chests opium, E Noorlin and Co; 30 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebram; 10 chests opium E Jengonah; 27 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 8½ chests opium, Vithuldass Muncharam; 29½ chests opium, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co; 18 chests opium, Moolchand Dulcharam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CONSEQUENT on the departure, on furlough, of Colonel F. H. Smith, Captain T. R. Davidson officiates as commandant of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, and Captain R. Wheeler as Second in Command.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P S YORKE, 2nd in command, officiates as Commandant of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, and Captain J. H. Green as second in Command, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C.

THE following important changes in para. 1229 of the Bengal Army Regulations are published in general orders: "Applications are not to be submitted for leave to Europe for officers until they have been three years in India, except on very urgent grounds, which must be fully explained; and the rule may also be relaxed in favour of officers recently arrived in India with their regiments, in very special cases, where no injury to the service will ensue. In the above exceptional cases, and in those of officers who have been three years in India, application may be made, provided two effective officers per troop or company remain for regimental duty, inclusive of such as may be on temporary leave of absence in India, but exclusive, of regimental staff officers. General leave in India will be granted when there will remain for regimental duty in regiments of cavalry nine troop officers, and in regiments of infantry twelve company officers, exclusive of staff, and inclusive of officers on privilege leave. Leave to officers of the Royal Artillery may be granted, when two officers per battery, exclusive of those on privilege leave, remain for duty."

ARRIVALS—JUNE 9.

Downie, Surgeon, Bengal 36th Regiment N I, to appear before a medical board, from Rajpootana.

JUNE 11.

Anderson, Captain, Bengal 23rd Punjaub Pioneers, on furlough, from Jhellum.
Addison, Lieut., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 11.

Echalaz, Captain, 21st Regiment, N. I., on leave, to Poona.

JUNE 12.

Oliver, Captain, 66th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Anderson, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Beasley, Major, 83rd Foot, to join, to Deesa.
FitzGerald, Captain Madras 3rd Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Birch, Captain, 9th Regiment, N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.
Anderson, Captain, Bengal 23rd Punjaub Pioneers, on furlough, to England.
Downie, Surgeon, Bengal 36th Regiment, N. I., on furlough, to England.
Nixon, Lieut., Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 10th June, 1874.

The Commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—
6th N I—Maj C W Dodd, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer vice Lieut-Col Elder proceeding on furlough.
Capt F S Peacock, Genl List, has qualified at Hythe as 1st class instructor of Musketry.
School-mistress Dillon, 2nd Bat n 7th Foot, is transferred to the 83rd Foot, subject to the approval of the Director Genl of Military Education.
The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—
Royal Artillery—Vety Surgn J Gibbs, (18th Bdge) from 28th April to 27th Oct 1874, in England, on medical certificate.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Fort St. George Gazette, June 9.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—
Mr. G H Ellis, Dist and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, subsidiary leave for one month, from the 16th July next.
Mr J F Price, Actg Collr of Salem, two years' furlough to Europe from or after 10th June 1874, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.
Mr E J Sewell, Asst Collr of Madura, privilege leave for forty days.
Mr T E Marshall, First Asst Master Attendant, Madras, privilege leave for two months.
Maj H R Mead, R E, Dist Engr, Tanjore, one month's preparatory leave.
The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—
Col W H Hessey, Dep Supt, Revenue Survey, to act as Supt of Revenue Survey during the absence on leave of Col F J B Priestley, or until further orders.
Mr Louis Forbes, to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, on the retirement of Mr G orge Ellis, but to continue to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Bellary until further orders.
Mr Francis Martin Kindersley, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore during the absence of Mr G Ellis on subsidiary leave, and of Mr L Forbes on other duty, or until further orders.
The Hon James Chisholme St Clair, to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Kurnool.
Mr Arthur Coke Burnell, to be Dist and Sessions Judge of South Canara, but to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of South Tanjore during the employment of Mr F Kindersley on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr William Logan, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of South Canara during the employment of Mr Burnell on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr William Wilson, to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Kistna.
Maj Andrew Belme, Supt of Police, Coimbatore, 1st grade, to be Deputy Inspr-Genl of Police, Northern Range.
Capt Thomas Key Guthrie, Supt of Police, Madura, 2nd grade, to be Supt of Police, Coimbatore, 2nd grade.
Capt Frederick Kilgour, Asst Supt of Police, Cuddapah, to be Supt of Police, Madura.
Capt Charles Hare Trotman, Asst Supt of Police, Tinnevelly, to act as Supt of Police, Coimbatore, during the absence of Capt T K Guthrie on leave, or until further orders.
Capt Henry William Blair, Asst Supt of Police, Vizagapatam, to be Asst Supt of Police, Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Supt of Police, Cuddapah, during the absence of Capt J Picton Warlow on other duty, or until further orders.
Lieut James Edward Porteous, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Malabar, to be Asst Supt of Police, Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Asst Supt of Police Malabar, during the employment of Capt F Hole on other duty or until further orders.
Capt Alexander Tulloch Rolland, Supt of Police 2nd grade Tanjore, to be Supt of Police, 1st grade.
Maj Robert Henry Cunliffe, Supt of Police, Chingleput, 2nd grade, to act as Supt of Police, 1st grade, during the absence of Capt C L Highmoor on leave, or until further orders.
Mr. Harry Gavin Young, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Kurnool, to act as Asst Supt of Police, Tinnevelly, during the employment of Capt C. H. Trotman on other duty, or until further orders—to join on being relieved of his acting appointment by Mr W. J. A. Sullivan.
Mr Edward [illegible], to act as Asst Supt of Police, [illegible], during the absence of Mr W W [illegible] on leave, or until further orders.
Capt Tricon Shaw Magan, 25th N I, to act as Supt of the Central Jail at Cannanore, during the absence of Capt Ketchen on leave, or until further orders—to have effect from the 18th April last.
Mr Edwin Langford Pearse, to act as Sub-Colr and Joint Mag of Malabar during the employment of Mr Logan on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr Francis Brandt, to be Sub-Colr and Joint Mag of Chingleput, but to continue to act as Colr and Mag of Trichinopoly during Mr Fennington's absence on leave, or until further orders.
The Revd Charles Ross Drury, MA, Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, with charge of Palaveram, to be Chaplain of Ootacamund.
The Revd William Wright Gilbert Cooper, MA, Chaplain of St John's District, Bangalore, to be Chaplain of St Thomas' Mount, with charge of Palaveram.
The Revd Thomas Foulkes, Acting Chaplain of St Mark's District, Bangalore, to be Chaplain of St John's District Bangalore.
The Revd William Alexander Liston, Asst Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, attained the rank of Chaplain from the date of the death of the Revd A C Bell.
Mr R K Puckle, Colr and Mag of the Tinnevelly District, assumed charge of the office from Mr W H Conyn on the 1st instant.
Lieut-Col W H Hessey, Acg Supt of Revenue Survey, assumed charge of the office from Capt J G Cheetle on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.
Mr J H Master, Colr and Mag of Bellary District, assumed charge of the office from Mr H Sewell on the forenoon of the 5th June 1874.
Capt T S Magan, 25th N I, assumed charge of the Central Jail at Cannanore on the 18th April last.
Maj A de C Scott, R E, having returned from furlough, has this day resumed charge of the Office of Under Secy to Gov, P W Dept.
Mr G H Ellis is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from the 15th August 1874, and is admitted from that date to an annuity of £1,000.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—
Surgn-Maj C Cooper M D, 5th N I, to officiate as Secy and Statistical Officer to the Surgn-Genl, Indian Medical Dept, during the absence on Furlough to Europe of Surgn-Maj Bidie, M B, C I E, or until further orders.
With reference to General Orders issued by the Government of Bombay, permitting Surgn W J Hastings M D, of the Indian Medical Department, and Capt C deL Gostling, M S C, Comdg 1st Batn Artillery and Qr Mr, Nair Bgde, Travancore, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate. The former officer is granted furlough on medical certificate for two years, and the latter for one year.
The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieut Colonels having completed twenty-six years' service.
Majs William Hamle, William Henry Greenwell Palmer, and Theophilus Leslie Scott, from the 9th June 1874.
To be Majors, having completed twenty years' service.
Capt William John Bell, from the 8th June 1874.
Capts John William Cleland Henderson, John Campbell Gunnior, and George Rowlandson, from the 9th June 1874.
Col S J Batten, S C, will be entitled to Colonel's allowance from the 10th June 1874.
The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—
Surg-Maj H King, AB, AM, Indian Medical Dept, Chemical Examiner, &c, arrived at Bombay on the 19th May 1874.
Maj A deC Scott, RE, Under-Secy to Govt, D P W, arrived at Bombay on the 27th May 1874.

HIGH COURT.—13TH JUNE.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

99-73—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidas Khimjee and others v Morarjee Premjee and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
295-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Gungabai, widow, v Dhondoo Zina and another.
304-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Nathmull Gordhundas v Ganeshamdas Jaigopaldas.
306-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Madhowdas Dwarkadas and others v Veerjee Poonja and another—Jefferson and Payne.
307-73—Jefferson and Payne—F A Spencer and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
316-73—J C Cama—Hurrybhoy Motiram C v Ragoonathdas Ramdyal.
312-73—Chalk and Turner—Bachoobai, widow, v Cawasjee Merwanjee Mistry.
319-73—Chalk and Turner—Ludwig Adolph B v Bhugoobhoy Premchund—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
320-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Joaquin Joseph Bocarro v Antonio Francisco Suis—Janardhan.

Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

693-72—Prescot and Winter—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia v Dossabhoy Byramjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
458-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Jeeloobai, widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Guney v Jacob Hajee Jumall—Manisty and Fletcher.
595-72—Shamrao—Romchunder Suntoojee v Abba Suntoojee and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

232-73—Judge—Mirza Cazin Mishky v Mirra Mahomed Suffee.
237-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Heerjeebhoy Jeena v Premjee Odhowjee.
238-73—Pestonjee K—Vallee Mahomed Khan Mahomed v Manickbai Khoja, widow and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
241-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Morarjee Poonja.
254-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Hajee Adam Sulliman and another.
290-73—Mr Fletcher—Parwattibai woman and another v Raghoonath Ramjee and others—in person.
292-73—Ardaseer—Sonoo Gowroo v Ramjee Dhackoo.
200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Herjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanje T.—Jefferson and Payne and Gandhibhoy.

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We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the Bombay Gazette DAILY at Messrs. THRACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily Bombay Gazette.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—
Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the Bombay Gazette Office.

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WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

DUNCAN—PINKERTON—June 11th, at 3 Speirs Place, Crosshill, Renfrewshire, by the Rev. W. F. Stevenson, M.A., Rutherglen, assisted by the Rev. D. McCorquodale, Crosshill, Eben. Duncan, M. D., F. F. P. and S. Glasgow, to Isabella Wark, only daughter of Surgeon-Major J. Pinkerton, M. D., H. M. Indian Army.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BREWIN—June 10th, at Dhobie Talao, the wife of Mr. H. J. [illegible]
WEST—June 12th, at Breach Candy, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Justice West, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

OGILVIE—June 8th, at 10, Esplanade Row, the wife of Mr. Arthur S. Ogilvie, of a daughter—prematurely.
RYAN—June 8th, at Burnside, Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. J. W. Ryan, of a daughter.
SHEKLETON—June 8th, at 131 Canning Street, the wife of A. B. Shekleton, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

OLIVER—HALL—By License, at the North Black Town Chapel, by the Revd. E. H. DuBois, incumbent, Church Mission Chapel, assisted by the Revd. B. O'M. Deane, Chaplain, North Black Town, Thomas L. Oliver, of Yarkand Shevaroys, to Louisa Harriet, eldest daughter of Apothecary S. Hall.

DEATH.

LOGIN—June 5th, coming in to Simla from the District, T. Login, Esq., C. E.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.

A CORRESPONDENT who knew Mr. Connon more intimately, perhaps, than any one else in Bombay, and who was associated with him in many good works, has sent us some additional particulars of his life which help to throw light on the character of one of the worthiest citizens Bombay could boast of. He says—"At the Aberdeen University, at which Mr. Connon graduated, he was conspicuous for his knowledge of Philosophy and for his command of English. The Professor of Moral Philosophy, on his reading his first essay, expressed a doubt, owing to its high character, as to whether it could be an undergraduate's composition—a doubt for which he afterwards amply apologized. His first engagement on the press was as sub-editor of the *Inverness Courier*, under Carruthers, the well-known editor of Pope. One special characteristic of Mr. Connon's charities in Bombay was its privacy. I have known him put down his name in a subscription list for Rs. 500, and give to the same charity Rs. 1,000 in addition anonymously. He had many distant connections in a humble station, and to them his liberality was unceasing. The humbler their rank the greater his concern for them. His Bank balance was generally down to nearly zero by the end of every month; not that he had any extravagant personal tastes, but person after person in distress came to him, and the rupees went from him in fifties and hundreds till there were no more to give. One of his great principles, as to private funds and as to funds held by charitable societies, was—Don't keep up your money in a bank, do good with it. Many a time at the Scottish Orphanage committee meetings, when some case presented itself which our funds seemed unable to meet, he would begin a special effort to meet the expenses of the case by saying, 'Well, I know *a friend* who will subscribe Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 a month for this child.' In nothing perhaps was he more interested than in providing an education for our European and Indo-European children resident in the country, which, while Christian, should be thoroughly unsectarian. But for his indomitable spirit several educational institutions could never have struggled into the secure position they now hold. Nor were his charities for Christians alone. Hindoo, Mahommedan, Parsee, and Jew could alike testify to his goodness. It was mainly to him that the Jews were indebted for their admission to our European schools. Once, when one of the Jewish community under peculiar and very distressing circumstances could find no help from any connection, Mr. Connon came forward and stood responsible for Rs. 8,000 at a time when the loss of such a sum would have been a heavy sacrifice to him. No one that knew him could doubt that the money would have been forthcoming had it been called for." In illustration of one remark made in these notes, we may remind our readers that Mr. Connon's disinterested efforts secured the restitution to the service of unsectarian education of a large sum of money which the clerical trustees of the Fort Proprietary School wished to apply differently. Mr. Connon was a man of strong convictions on matters of religion, but he had all a Scotchman's distaste for priestly trappings and ceremony. One who was a fellow-traveller with him in the *Sumatra* from Brindisi to Alexandria tells us that a clergyman on board, an extreme Ritualist in a long gown and with cross and all complete, who was going on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, offered to remain on board with the invalid; but Mr. Connon, with characteristic candour, somewhat emphatically declined to avail himself of the well-meant offer.

WE have more than once of late referred to the arbitrary and high-handed manner in which European officials carry their own way without consideration for the interests or regard for the rights of those who have no means of getting their complaints heard at head-quarters. In the Mofussil this system of tyranny by Government officials is pursued without let or hindrance, and exercises a relentless sway scarcely less grievous in its nature, and more intolerable to the people, than used to be the lawless oppressions of the former native rulers. We feel it is a very delicate subject of which we are writing, and it is more from a sense of the duty not to be silent than from any hope of effecting a remedy that we are writing as we are about it. Every body *knows* that cruel and heartless oppression, at the hands of European officials, is suffered by the people all over the Mofussil to a degree that can hardly be exaggerated; but *proof*, and such proof as will bear the scrutiny of combined interest and power, is not easily furnished. But the very subtleness of the evil demands that no effort be spared, and no hope given up, that may tend to remove it. One has only to enter into conversation on the subject with anybody, European or native, who has had ever so little experience of a Government office, and he will hear tales of such hard-hearted conduct as will make his very blood boil, and yet told with such circumstantiality of detail as leaves no doubt whatever as to their truth. Or, if this species of testimony be objected to, we can have resort to the European heads of offices themselves, and from their lips evidence enough and to spare will be forthcoming that that unimpeachable justice which should be the essential characteristic of British administration is not in all cases meted out to the helpless native. These gentlemen will not, of course, reveal any nefarious transaction which has taken place in their own office, but few of them have the discretion not to relate some "awfully fine thing," which has become the common talk of their station, and which explains how a certain popular official extricated himself from some questionable business at the expense of some "unlucky devil" whom he made the scape-goat. For these things are never done in a corner. In the first place, the subordinates in the office are always aware of the whole story, though bound to keep the knowledge among themselves. In the second place, a more or less accurate account of the affair spreads among all those to whom the injured native has access with his tale of sorrow, and these sometimes include a person of position equal to that of the wrong-doing officer though unable to afford the applicant redress. And, in the third place, the matter very often gets talked of, *and laughed at*, in the circle of the official's own acquaintances. For, knowing to a degree the standard of morality that obtains among them, he has neither fear nor shame in publishing the matter himself, and rather covets the *eclat* of being subject and author of an "awfully fine thing." But, to carry the proof a little further, we are ourselves absolutely certain of the whole circumstances of more cases than we have room to publish of European officials screening themselves or their friends at the expense of some "unlucky devil." For by this oft-repeated euphemism it is usual to point out the [illegible] whose claims to justice and whose worth as a "nigger" it is considered to meet exactly. And we have come to the knowledge of these cases, not by fraternizing with clerks nor by opening our ears to the wrongs of jail-birds, but by intercourse with the very officials whose conduct we are deprecating. More than once has our admiration of some "awfully fine thing" been courted, and our laugh at the misfortune of some "unlucky devil" been desired. And oftener still has some one, whose better nature revolted at what he saw of the heartless conduct of his brother officials, found in us a sympathizing listener to his humane version of an "awfully fine thing." We will mention only one case, of a head of a department who fined a native subordinate half a month's pay, but, in looking over the pay abstracts, marked the deduction *twice*, in the abstracts of two successive months. The error was not brought to his notice till the abstracts had been despatched, one to the Accountant General and the other to the Treasury, and, rather than acknowledge what he had done and ask leave to correct the mistake, he allowed the "unluckly devil" to lose half a month's pay in addition to the equal amount which he had forfeited. It might be supposed that, as the sum was only eight rupees, and his pay about nine hundred, the gentleman we refer to would have saved his honour and done justice to the native at the same time, by paying the amount out of his pocket; but bad qualities of heart are usually found in company, and, as the poor man could not hope to get his story told to any one that his master either feared or regarded, the latter saw no inducement to part with even eight rupees. That the bugbear of inaccuracy in regard to this and other stories may not be employed to ward off responsibility from the administration under which such malpractices are prevalent, we may state that we were personally aware of all the facts of this case at the time they occurred, and have ourselves examined the pay abstracts in which the double fine was entered. The circumstances were, of course, perfectly well known to the whole establishment of the office in which the affair occurred, and, though it would have cost any of the clerks his situation to divulge the conduct of the head, they doubtless learned a new lesson on the uprightness of the British character and the trustworthiness of our administration. Once more, the general opinion that prevails among the masses in the Mofussil, regarding the innate integrity of a "sahib," is not to be utterly disregarded; and that general opinion, to our shame be it said, is very far from being indiscriminately favourable. In the days of the Company, and before its centralization policy had attained its present dimensions, it was not uncommon to find a wide district under the supreme influence of a high-principled English gentleman who took care that nobody whom the people looked up to as a "sahib" should act in a manner unworthy of the distinction. But that state of things is past, and now for a ryot to appeal from a native subordinate to his European superior is as often as not to jump from the frying-pan into the fire.

That there should be such a general feeling of distrust of Europeans in authority is about the worst possible sign of our rule, and that this state of feeling should have such good grounds is a fact that should engage the most serious attention of the Indian Government; if not even of the British Parliament. Not only is it of the utmost importance for our prestige that the highest integrity should be associated with everything English, but, to descend to a lower consideration, we cannot maintain a hold upon the affections of the people by any course that comes short of that standard. Unless we are prepared to govern them by fear, we must take heed that we do it by respect: and, if distrust of and contempt for their rulers once gain head among the natives, it will be no easy matter to reinstate ourselves in their confidence. The people cannot judge by comparisons between their present and former rulers, and, though they like and require to be governed with firmness, they make no mistake about it when they are ruled with justice and consideration. Hence it behoves that every instance of oppression, every disposition to tyrannize as it is breathed with the breath of suspicion, be searched into and probed [illegible]. It is of no use attempting [illegible] all this kind all at [illegible] nature of it is not such that it can be done away with by single Act, or appalling Resolution of Government. But put down it must be, and by vigorous dealing with *individual* cases. This, however, is a subject which must be put off for consideration another day. At present we content ourselves with pointing out that our administration of India is marred by an evil of the greatest magnitude, and one which cannot be ignored or palliated. We are anxious not to be misunderstood. We do not assert that bribes are taken by half the Europeans in authority, nor that justice is bought and sold in every cutcherry. The former we know not to be the case, and, though we believe the latter statement is true to a much greater extent than most people suppose, we sincerely exonerate the presiding judges and magistrates from all share in the evil. What we insist upon is that the calendar of *venial* offences is quietly allowed to be far too long, and that, though the judges may not pervert justice, British power is abused all over the country, and that the authorities wink at it and subordinates laugh at it with one consent, provided only that some "unlucky devil" of a native be the victim.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

DR. BIDIE, Superintendent of the Government Central Museum at Madras, has written to Government stating that his health will oblige him to go to Europe shortly to recruit, and suggesting that he may be authorized to exchange specimens of birds and plants for those of other parts of the world. He also says that he purposes visiting European Museums with a view to familiarize himself with the manner in which they are conducted. Dr. Bidie thinks that while in Europe he will be able to do more, in the matter of these exchanges, personally, than could be effected by correspondence. He has offered, in the event of the proposal being favourably entertained by Government, to have two cases of specimens packed under his own supervision for immediate despatch. The Governor-in Council has approved of and sanctioned the arrangement proposed in this letter, and has authorised the Master Attendant to forward the cases which may be sent to him by Dr. Bidie to London by the overland route.

THE British India steamer Patna arrived from the Persian Gulf yesterday afternoon, via Kurrachee, and Captain Stuart reports that he encountered a heavy sea with a low barometer on the 10th and 11th instants, the wind being at S. E. No appearance of the S. W. was seen until nearing Bombay. Very little rain has fallen as yet at Kurrachee. The Patna arrived at Bussorah, in the Gulf, on the 24th ultimo, and found the Turkish Fleet, numbering seven sail, laying there. The Fleet had just returned after punishing some refractory Arab tribes at a place on the Arabian Coast between Bahrein and Koweit. Some powder was burnt and a few lives sacrificed; and the marauders having retired inland the Fleet returned to Bussorah as above-mentioned. We have not been able to learn any particulars regarding the floods in the Tigris, but Captain Stuart says that the river was very high and the current so strong that a boat could not make headway against it, but by land towage, and that the back-water prevented communication by land between Margil and Bussorah. Her Majesty's ships Rifleman, Magpie, and May Frere were at Muscat; H. M. S. Nimble at Linga; H. M. S. Sir Hugh Rose at Bushire; and H. M. S. Philemon at Kurrachee; where at the time the Penang left there were no signs of the S. W. monsoon.

JOHN CONNON.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Far from thy country and thy friends removed,
From all who loved you, and from all you loved,
A foreign tomb contains thy mouldering frame,
And foreign characters express thy name;
By strangers thy last obsequies were paid.
By strangers in thy grave thy corse was laid."—*Byron.*

GOVERNMENT DOCKS AND THE HOG ISLAND LIFT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the most momentous questions for the commerce of Bombay that was ever mooted is now suspended like Mahomed's coffin between heaven and earth. It is very important that the currents of public opinion should thoroughly ventilate the matter. The report and recommendations of the Committee now sitting in Bombay to determine the future of the "Hydraulic Lift at Hog Island" may be destined to have a permanent influence for good or evil on Bombay. In fact, as you have well observed already, it is not a question so much of the fate of the Lift, but whether the present Dockyard establishment shall be removed from the western side of the harbour to the eastern side.

I take it for granted that the Lift will be allowed to remain where it is. In its present situation it is entirely out of the way of the daily commerce of the port—a very great advantage to that commerce. It is in a part of the harbour with the deepest water and best channels for heavy ships leading to it, and where there is the least silting going on. It is out of the way of an enemy's guns, and it is in the spot where Captain Methven, of the P. & O. Co., pointed out eight or nine years ago, in an elaborate pamphlet, that graving docks for Bombay should be made.

Graving docks for Bombay! Reams and reams of paper have been filled in years past, regarding the inadequacy of the docks then existing. This was some six or seven years before the Suez Canal was opened, and when the ships coming to the port were three times in number what they now are. Ten or twelve years ago the only available graving docks in Bombay were the Government Dock and the old Mazagon Dock. At that time it was no uncommon thing for vessels to wait their turn for weeks and months, and some vessels after waiting months to get into dry dock went away to other ports for repairs. After a time the Viegas Patent Slip, that takes up vessels of 8 to 900 tons register, was completed. Then the new P. and O. Dock was completed, and up to the opening of the Suez Canal these docks were all kept fairly employed as well as the Government Dock.

But on the opening of the Suez Canal a totally different state of things began. The number of square-rigged vessels coming to Bombay was diminished by two-thirds. Steamships of large carrying power came in flocks to Bombay through the Canal. Very few of these vessels have required to dock here, and those that might have docked to clean and paint their bottoms, were deterred by the higher rates in Bombay as compared to England.

In 1868 962 sailing ships came to Bombay.
„ „ 230 steamships do.
1,192 total steam and sailing vessels arrived.

This was before the Canal was opened, and the number of steamships, 230, was swollen by the vessels of two local companies, the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and the Coast and River Steam Navigation Co. Both these companies parted with their fleets about the time the Canal was opened or before.

In 1873 only 283 sailing vessels came to Bombay and 393 steam ships do.
676 total steam and sailing vessels arrived.

Sailing vessels therefore had decreased as compared with 1868 by two-thirds.

So that when the Hog Island Lift was opened and ready for use in 1872, there was without it ample dry dock accommodation in Bombay for all the shipping coming to the place; always excepting the very largest class of ships. The above being facts which no one conversant with Bombay can deny, the conclusion is evident that the port has at present more dry dock accommodation than is required; and if the Hog Island Commission were to ask for information from the P. and O. Company as to their Mazagon Dock, of the Manager of the Viegas Patent Slip, and of the British India Steam Navigation Company—the lessees of the old Mazagon Dock,—as to how many days out of the 365 their docks or slips were empty this last twelve months, they would find my statements confirmed. These three docking places have of late not been kept fully employed,—far from it. As regards the Government Dock, leaving out of question vessels under 300 tons gross measurement, the [illegible] accommodation during the first twelve months has not been half employed. While it is patent that the Hydraulic Lift has had next to no occupation at all, the *supply* of dry docks has, in fact, exceeded the *demand*. The inevitable result must follow, some of these docks must be done away with. It is very certain that the P. and O. Company will not, and cannot, [illegible] their arrangements, shut up their mastering dock at Mazagon: it is too useful to them, has cost too much money, and they have a long unexpired term of contract before them. The British India Steam Navigation Company also want their dock for refitting for their very extensive fleet. It is by no means improbable, however, that, if Government were to lease or sell the present Duncan Dock, one or both of these powerful companies might prove to be ready bidders for the docks, factories, and workshops, and part of that splendid site,—at present a mere depot for wood, iron-tanks, and other stores. As regards the Patent Slip, it is only a question of time: if the business does not pay the expense of the establishment, the end is not difficult to foresee.

The question at issue, however, is: What under the above circumstances is the best course to pursue for Bombay at the present time and for the future? Is it wise, is it fair to this city, to keep up an expensive old-fashioned establishment, such as the present Government Dockyard, and its belongings, simply because it has an historical name and reputation? Why spend several lacs of rupees, year after year, in maintaining an institution that is in its dotage, and is of no manner of use where it is? All the work done for the last twelve months in the Dockyard could have been done by contract at the other docks or Patent Slip at an immense saving of money to the State; and so it will be in future years if no change is made. But there is the Hydraulic Lift at Hog Island,—what are we to do with it? I answer—Weed out the present establishment, and form another one at Hog Island, on an efficient but a smaller basis. What need is there in Bombay of a Master Builder, and a 2nd Master Builder and their respective assistants? Where are the ships they have built for these ten years past? What are those idle building sheds doing, but blocking up uselessly the most valuable foreshore in the island? Let any practical stranger, from a ship-building yard in England, be taken through the Bombay Dockyard, in company with any Bombay merchant, who has been used to ship 15 to 20,000 bales of cotton per annum, and to land some 10 to 15,000 packages more or less of goods. Let the merchant point out to the English ship-builder that the present state of the Dockyard, its empty building slips and sheds, and the oppressive silent vacancy of the place has been its normal state these last five or six years; that the amount of work done, on such a large extent of ground, is of a mere fractional nature—fractional I mean as compared to what is done in small ship-building yards in the English sea-ports: next, let our merchant take the English ship-builder through the Custom House, and round the Custom House basin, where all the most valuable portion of our imports are landed, and our most valuable exports,—opium, ivory, &c.—are shipped, beside cotton and other articles: let him be informed that about ½ a million packages per annum are landed or shipped from those crowded wharves, and that many of these remain for days on the wharves, and are sometimes piled up ten or twelve high—would not such a man naturally exclaim against the absurdity of giving so trifling an amount of superficial area to the Custom House, its warehouse, and wharves, say in all not more than 10,000 square yards, if so much when the Dockyard occupies 50,000 square yards, when over the large surface of the one there is rest, rust, and general absence of work, and over the smaller surface there is constant activity, crowding and bustle, and there the most valuable part of the trade of the port is "cribbed, cabined, and confined?"

PALTAN.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

N. W. PROVINCES and OUDH, 8TH JUNE.

IT appears that the action taken by Sir John Strachey, the Lieutenant-Governor, briefly referred to in last week's letter, has had the effect of very materially decreasing the number of persons employed on relief works in the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces. In one week, from April 30th to May 7th, the average attendance of men, women, and children, decreased to the number of 24,100, and the expenditure by Rs. 25,169. To date, the number on the works do not exceed 100,050. The reduction of wages, and the stringent orders issued by the Government, has had the effect of causing thousands to migrate in search of agricultural labour, whilst innumerable gangs have started to try their fortunes in the Capuss of Champarun, Tirhoot, and Durbungah, where, according to a local paper, they revel in *liquor* and sweetmeats with which the Bunniahs have been driving a roaring trade since those districts in Bengal have been the scene of so much hunger and misery. Well, poor fellows! I do not see why they should be envied an occasional treat, it is not often they receive one at gubernatorial hands.

Some of the native journals sing high praises of Sir [illegible] reasons for lamenting his departure, but one at Benares takes quite a different view of the late Lieutenant Governor's administration. In this instance the editor clothes his criticism in the following pleasing imagery, not, however, without some theatrical aid in the shape of "properties." In his walks abroad, the writer lights upon a churchyard, where he finds a newly-dug grave surrounded by a crowd of mourners. He is told that the aged ruler of the land of injustice is dead. An elegiac poet comes forward with a handkerchief full of onions and red pepper, and, standing at the head of the grave, applies the handkerchief to his eyes, which immediately fill with tears—well they may—while he recites the praises of the deceased as follows:—"You have left the land of injustice forlorn. Where shall we find another Governor who by two despatches will sap the foundation of landed property, who, on the pretence of suppressing infanticide, will give low-caste chowkeydars the control of the zenanas of gentlemen; who will tax everything that can carry taxation, ruin the colleges of the provinces to found a new college to his own glory; pamper Mussulman education because Mahomedans murdered high European officers; deny to the Hindoo language the justice demanded by the unanimous voice of the native press; and refuse mercy to all offenders until it was expedient to court popularity before departure?"

Poor imbecile! Doubtless the onions and the red pepper had intensely affected the imaginative bump of his brain and had lit up some of its dark chambers, for he asserts in the same issue that the public mind, which of course includes his own to a large extent, will not be tranquil until the British Government in India and the Government of Nepaul publish for general circulation—and the editor's special information—a declaration that the carts that were lately collected are meant to carry grain and fodder to Bengal, and not, as popular rumour runs, to carry stores for a campaign in Nepaulese territory. The rumour of war, he adds, has caused a depreciation of the paper currency.

You may remember the very able minute on his administration published by the late Lieutenant-Governor just prior to his departure to England, in which he wrote in such high spirit of the cash balances in the treasuries of the North-West, and the state of high prosperity in which he left the provinces he had so wisely and ably ruled. If facts may be derived from figures, the revenue and expenditure of these provinces for the years 1872-73, 1873-74, and 1874-75 tell us of success that deserve a record in other than the columns of the *Government Gazette*. In the first year the revenue of the N. W. Provinces was £[illegible], the civil expenditure £1,898,757, and the surplus, excluding Army and Public Works Imperial, £3,723,040. For the last two items, the sums drawn from the treasuries were £1,468,488 and £739,788, and the surplus, including these sums, was £1,[illegible]. The receipts in the treasuries for Army and Public Works Imperial were £93,459 and £875,616; adding these, the surplus is £1,989,879. This surplus, together with £579,975, withdrawn from the cash balance, or a total of £2,560,854, was available for the general purposes of the administration of India. Comparing 1873-74 with 1872-73, the revenue of the former year is £139,244 less, the decrease being due to the abolition of the income-tax, £77,000, and a transfer to the Punjaub of £74,500 of the North-West salt duty. On the other hand, the land revenue has risen by £59,460. The civil expenditure for the two years is £1,895,414 and £1,898,757 respectively. The available surplus for general purposes in 1873-74 was £1,639,471. This surplus, and £267,939 of the cash balance, or £1,967,110, was remitted to India and other Governments to the extent of £1,795,535, the remainder being shewn under Local Remittances, Provincial Services, &c. Turning to the current year, 1874-75, it will be seen that the revenue is estimated at £36,747 higher than its predecessor; *Land Revenue* showing a further advance of £87,712; Forest, a falling off. It is expected that the North-West surplus in 1874-75 will be £2,064,344 for general administrative purposes. The cash balance will probably be higher by £67,812 at the end of the year than it was at the commencement. I was under the impression that Madras considered itself the milch cow of the Indian administration, and, if it be richer in its money supply than the North-West, all I can say is the benighted ought to be happy—supremely so—in its exalted prosperity. When amongst them very many years since, I often heard the reproach that the savings and earnings of their Government went to supply the deficiencies and extravagance of the "bloated aristocracy" of Bengal, who reaped where they never sowed. All I have to say is, that if one fraction beyond what may be required for *Imperial* purposes is withdrawn from a presidency or province in which it was earned, raised, or generated, it is not [illegible] than the development [illegible] by a very uncommunicative lot. [illegible] years since, it was proposed [illegible] whose district and [illegible] a very poverty-[illegible] the Punjaub, to lump the [illegible] of all the districts of the province together [illegible] richer should assist the poorer. For very [illegible] this was resisted—and successfully to [illegible] who were, however, not unwilling to [illegible] fortunate brethren to enable them.

There is a common belief in witchcraft [illegible] India. I could relate several instances [illegible] experience, in which parties are [illegible] imprisonment for serious injury to, or [illegible] those who are deemed witches. It will [illegible] yet to laugh at the superstition of the [illegible] it must not be forgotten that 150 years [illegible] people in Britain were not quite cured [illegible] to say nothing of the doings of that [illegible] Hopkins the witch-finder, a few [illegible]. In many instances the unfortunate old women [illegible] admit they are witches, and the consequence is they often lose their lives while undergoing exorcism. At Saharunpore, on our trunk railway line, a short while since, two boys were killed as a sacrifice to some idol in demonomy. Two men were arrested and tried, but were acquitted; and a reward of Rs. 300 for evidence which would lead to the conviction of the murderers has resulted in nothing. In the same district, a woman being barren, her friends thought it necessary that a boy should be offered as a sacrifice to Beelzebub, Ahriman, or by whatever name the unclean spirit of those what demon may be known. They accordingly induced a lad to entice a child into the jungle, and there induced him, taking a certain cabalistic weight of his blood for some special purpose to the woman. It was necessary that the police should show some action they had taken in the matter. Two men were arrested in this case also, and convicted, and, further, sentenced capitally. The High Court, however, did not quite see that an example should be made to deter others from crime so atrocious without good and sufficient evidence, and they were acquitted and forthwith released. However, scape-goats are by no means uncommon in our [illegible] police proceedings in India.

A proposition has been made to join the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway with the Punjaub and [illegible] line at Saharunpore. I know that the survey is nearly completed, and sanction to proceed with the work is expected by October next. This line will be a continuation from the present terminus at Moradabad, but there is some indecision as to whether the alignment should run through Nagole or Kunkhul. [illegible] The former promises a gain of about fifteen miles of roadway, and the latter holds out the prospect of handsome traffic returns during the great annual Hurdwar [illegible] fair. There is very little doubt the latter route will be chosen, for it will join Roorkee and Saharunpore, as the importance of the former is now a matter of monthly growth, whether we regard it as a military cantonment, as the site of an Engineering College for which hundreds now bless the name of Thomason, or the locality of a large foundry and numerous workshops which have at this day more work than can be undertaken or got through. I do not see why Umballah should not be abandoned as a military station. It was necessary to us before the conquest of the Punjaub, but why we should now retain it as such, especially where water is scarce, and, in the hot season, with difficulty to be obtained, I do not know. The place is not over healthy. The infantry, at all events, might be removed permanently to the neighbouring hill stations, and the artillery and cavalry to Roorkee. This extension will complete the Oudh and Rohilcund lines.

The Muttra and Hattrass Railway will now soon be completed. This may be looked upon as a fait accompli work, or so much of it as include the embankments. The Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. H. Prince, leaves for England at once to purchase the rails and locomotives. The waggons and carriages will be constructed in the Roorkee workshops.

In my last letter to you, allusion was made to a fine of Rs. 200 that was inflicted by Mr. Lincoln, the Civil Judge of Lucknow, on Mr. Thomas, barrister-at-law, for contempt of court. The Judicial Commissioner's minute, in its entirety, on what has been termed, in private as well as official circles, as "The Bench and Bar war," has now been published so as to do justice to all parties. Mr. Thomas was acquitted of having been guilty of unprofessional conduct to such an extent as render it necessary to refer the matter to his (the Judicial Commissioner's) Court. It seems somewhat amusing, though, that Mr. Currie should attribute any error that Mr. Thomas may have committed, which was, stigmatizing a certain objection put forward by Mr. Jackson, pleader, as a false quibble, and the appointment of the latter as official liquidator to the Oudh Banking Corporation, Limited, as the result of a *fake*, rather to the laxity of procedure which obtains in the courts of this country, especially as regard to the rules and law of evidence, than to any intention on his part to be discourteous as a brother practitioner or disrespectful to the Court. He here blames the practice and not the man. The following is the closing language of this minute:—

"In regard to Mr. Thomas's complaint of the treatment he has received at the hands of the Civil Judge, it is not necessary for me to say much. I have already expressed my opinion that the Civil Judge should not have received the complaint about the expression 'dirty quibble,' and I certainly think there was no necessity for his taking two proceedings against Mr. Thomas,—one for contempt of Court, and the other for unprofessional conduct.

"The Commissioner, in disposing of Mr. Thomas's appeal, has pointed out the irregularity of Mr. Lincoln's procedure. It cannot be supposed that Mr. Lincoln knowingly [illegible] in the remarks made by Colonel Reid as to the irregularity of the Civil Judge's forwarding him Mr. Jackson's petition, dated 23rd March 1874, while Mr. Thomas's appeal was pending, and I feel bound to express my disapproval of the censure displayed by Mr. Lincoln in his covering letter No. 509, dated 25th March 1874. The dignity of Mr. Lincoln's bench will be far better maintained if he will sit as an impartial hearing towards all persons appearing before him, and will take prompt notice of irregularities at the time they occur. I can only trust, however, that such scenes will not be re-enacted in future in the Lucknow Civil Court or any other Court of this province, and that the several gentlemen practising at the bar will endeavour to comport themselves with that courteous dignity and forbearance for which the profession to which they belong is so pre-eminently distinguished."

Well, if Dr. Kinealy is to be regarded as a specimen, he certainly comported himself with anything but courteous dignity and forbearance. But he may have been the exception that proved the exalted principle of the others.

The two cases of libel against Mr. J. C. Williams, C.S., have been set down for hearing on the 20th instant in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, K. M. King, Esq., who is considered one of the ablest officers of the Oude Commission. The gist of the whole business will lie in the point as to whether the Court will declare Mr. Williams's report to the Government containing the alleged slanders, privileged or otherwise. If the former, there is an end of the case; if the latter, matters will become very uncomfortable for one side or the other. I shall send you a digest of the case before it comes on for trial.

There is a report abroad at Lucknow that Sir Henry Tombs does not return to India to the command of the Oudh Division. It is very probable that General Olpherts, now acting in the Lucknow command, will be confirmed in that post. It is hoped that this may be the case, for is he not occupying the field on which his greatest honours were obtained seventeen years since when he aided in the succour of the beleaguered Lucknow garrison and the recapture of the city? I could relate a few anecdotes concerning him of that period, but it would occupy too much of your space. All I can say of him is that he is one of the few specimens left us of that splendid arm of old John Company's service, the Bengal Artillery—a lion during the slumber of peace, but a tiger in war.

Lately two determined attempts were made to throw a train off the rails on the Bezramghat branch of the Oude and Rohilcund Railway. The obstructions consisting of large stone blocks tied to the rails were fortunately discovered in time to prevent an accident.

In October last, Jowahir Sing, a talookdar of Bussaydin in the zillah of Seetapoor, was tried for the murder of one Akbar Sing. The Commissioner, who tried the case, which, though interesting, is too long a one to publish, differing from the assessors, who acquitted the accused, found him guilty, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years, and a fine of Rs. 10,000 for having committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder. One-fourth of the fine, if realized, was to be paid over to the family of the deceased. The grounds of the appeal for a remission of the sentence were the age of the appellant and the good services rendered by him to the British Government during the Mutiny. As a reward for the latter, Jowahir Sing obtained a grant of lands assessed at a yearly value of Rs. 6,000, and fully ample was this reward for what he appears to have done as I note by the record of his services, which, beyond loyalty, do not appear to have been anything extraordinary. There was some doubt as to whether, during a fray, a shot fired, which killed on the spot Akbar Sing, was fired by Jowahir's hand, or otherwise, and under the benefit of this doubt, possibly, he was saved from the gallows. Sir George Couper, in disposing of the case, observed that it would seem that Jowahir Sing did some service during the reoccupation of the province of Oudh and the capture of the city of Lucknow, for which he was rewarded at the time. To pardon him now on account of those services would be tantamount to admitting that every talookdar who was of use to us during that period has, in consequence, put himself beyond the reach of the law, and that he can commit offences with impunity. This position, the Chief Commissioner remarks, cannot be accepted. Jowahir Sing deliberately shot a fellow-creature. The opinion of the Judicial Commissioner was that Jowahir Sing got off very cheaply, and that if ever a man committed a murder, he did, though he was found guilty of the lesser offence. It was evident that the Judicial Commissioner, to whom he appealed, thought the sentence too lenient, and as far as he (Sir George Couper) was concerned, it will not be modified.

I must close with a paragraph on the weather, which subject has been one of importance during the past week. Down to 4 P. M. on Wednesday last, the 3rd instant, the heat was as usual, though somewhat abnormal, if the readings of the thermometer be any index—175° in the sun's rays at 3 P. M., 105° within doors at the same hour, and 83° at dawn. I don't wonder at Ensign Cooper dying of heat apoplexy at Roorkee. The friends of him who now writes were informed that nothing would save his life, and that he would die before midnight from the effects of a sunstroke, from which he had been suffering some three weeks a few years since. The doctors were out for once, for a terrific storm came on that evening of the end of May, and the temperature was suddenly reduced by twenty degrees. The timely rains that have now come upon us has doubtless saved many a valuable life. On the day and hour above mentioned we were visited by a dust-storm which gave us "a hurricane eclipse of the sun," but not a drop of rain. Since Thursday we have had rain, lightning and thunder, and, though the monsoon cannot be said to have regularly set in, we have had an ample fortnight of them.

Yesterday the thermometer at dawn was 75°, and at 2 P. M. 91°, a far pleasant condition of the atmosphere than that we had been compelled to endure for the three long weeks previously. The public health is good.

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[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[AFFAI]RS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, 11TH JUNE.

[illegible] attack on the Bonapartists has [illegible] ble excitement both here and [illegible] the Bonapartist organs in com[illegible] incident violently attack the [illegible] Left.

[illegible] party yesterday made a hostile [illegible] at the Railway Station against [illegible].

Marshal MacMahon received the Burmese Ambassadors yesterday.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN PARIS—ASSAULT ON M. GAMBETTA.

PARIS, 12TH JUNE.

The party feeling and excitement caused by M. Gambetta's denunciation of the Bonapartists is increasing rapidly. Yesterday afternoon a great crowd assembled at the Paris station of the Versailles railway which was strongly guarded by police. On M. Gambetta's appearance Compte Saint Croix went up to him and struck him with his walking-stick. The Compte was arrested by the police.

LONDON, 11TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull and irregular.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera .... 5¼d.

The Manchester Market to-day shows a downward tendency.

4 per cent. Government Securities	......	97¼
4½ per cent. do.	......	98½
5½ per cent. do.		102¾
Exchange on India	......	1s. 10¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	...£10,875,000.	Inc.	£375,000.
Bills discounted	...£18,000,000.	Dec.	£312,500.
Bullion	...£22,625,000.	Inc.	£250,000.

The market rate of discount is 2½ per cent.

The sum of £01,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

DR. HOPKINS has taken over charge of the Royal Artillery Head Quarters at Meean Meer, vice Woodfall.

MR. E. C. BUCK, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, has been placed in charge of the Allahabad Model Farm.

THE *Darjeeling News* says that many persons employed in the Balasun Valley now go into Nepaul to purchase rice, where it is much cheaper than in British territory.

CANDAHAR news-reports state that the Persians have seized Kohuk, which by the decision of the Mekran Frontier Commissioners was left between Khelat and Persia.

MR. BALLARD, the Resident of Travancore, has, we are told, applied for leave, and Mr. McGregor, at present Collector of Malabar, will in all probability act for him during his absence.

FROM a recent return we find that the enormous quantity of 37,53,218 maunds, or 1,34,000 tons, of grain has been exported from the Punjab by stations west of the satrapy between the 15th November 1873 and the 2nd of May last.

THE Government of India, in the Foreign Department, has sanctioned a supplemental grant of Rs. 20,000 towards defraying the expenses of the illegitimate grandsons of the late Maharajah of Mysore incurred during the current year.

THE Madras Government has authorized the Accountant General to transfer from the investment capital of the Educational Building Fund Rs. 2,60,000 for the Presidency College and Senate House, and to place it at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

WE see it stated that, in all probability, Mr. G. D. Turnbull, Judge of Meerut, who came to [illegible] will shortly retire from the service, and will be succeeded in his present appointment by Mr. H. Lushington, at present Judge of Alygurh.

WE read in a Madras paper that bricks are now being carted from Sydapet to the Adyar and from Codumbaukum to the Central Station at the Presidency, towards prosecution of the operations of the Great Southern of India Railway Company in extension of the line to Cuddalore which has been projected, and is in course of being pushed on vigorously at Chingleput and other points.

IN another column will be found a letter from the Private Secretary of H. H. Maharajah Scindiah giving a most unqualified denial to the statement which has been made of His Highness's complicity in the outrage reported to have taken place at Lucknow. This statement, we presume, must be taken as conclusive: the Maharajah himself speaks through his Secretary, and would scarcely venture to do so if not fully prepared to substantiate the denial.

THE following news has been received from Meshed, dated 1st March:—"Mahomed Jaafer Khan, nephew of Iskander Khan, one of the nephews of the former Asef-ool Dowlah, has been appointed Governor of Seistan and will proceed shortly to his post. 500 horsemen of Khorassan and a number of Shamkhalchees have also been ordered to Seistan to remain in garrison. Mirza Mahomed Ali, the Persian Agent sent to Herat, is to be the Vizier of the Governor of Seistan."

THE following news has been received from Teheran, dated 25th March:—"On the occasion of the anniversary of the Shah's birthday the Foreign Representatives, accompanied by the members of their Legations, were this day received in public audience by His Majesty and through their Doyen presented the customary congratulations. His Majesty expressed the satisfaction with which he had received by telegraph congratulatory messages from the Sovereigns of these States."

NEWS from Teheran, dated 20th March, states that Mirza Muhab Ali, who was for a long time engaged on the Turco-Persian Frontier Commission, of which Colonel Williams was British Commissioner, and who has for some years past been Director of the Foreign Office at Teheran, has been appointed in conjunction with General Mohsin Khan, Persian Minister at Constantinople, Persian Commissioner for the adjustment of the Turco-Persian line of frontier, the duties of which appointment he will shortly assume.

THE author of the strange story "Sorrow on the Sea" has come forward in the columns of the "*Old Bill*" to reply to some remarks made by the *Englishman's* Weekly Journal, and subscribes his name "Angus McQuoich, late passenger s.s. Strathowen," as the voucher called for. He says—"I declare solemnly that I never saw the *Popular Science Review*, and that every incident described by me, even to the running up in despair of the reversed ensign to attract our attention, was actually and absolutely witnessed by mine own (mind's) eye." Could there be a doubt of it?

THE *Darjeeling News* reports that the mail cart was attacked by armed dacoits near Kissengunge on the night of the 26th ultimo, but, owing to fresh horses and a plucky driver, escaped being looted. Our contemporary believes that in future the coachmen will be armed. Thanks to the famine probably, the highwaymen would seem to intend putting in an appearance on the Ganges-Darjeeling road, adding to the discomforts and dangers—numerous enough already in all conscience—to be encountered by travellers, and suggests the carrying of a loaded revolver by each traveller for the next few months.

MAJOR BUCKLE, R. A., has been constituting himself the Don Quixote of Ootacamund, and defending lovely woman in distress. The sex was represented by an ayah in the service of Mrs. Penn, and the Major alleges that he rushed to the rescue of the dusky siren when she was being "brutally assaulted" by Mr. Penn. The result was that the ayah summoned Mr. Penn before the Magistrate, and produced her gallant champion as witness. After a careful enquiry, however, before Colonel Hankin, the Court "considered the assault to have been of a very mild nature" and fined Mr. Penn one rupee, directing at the same time that he should pay only his own process fees. The decision should be a warning to this tender-hearted Major to temper gallantry with discretion for the future.

THE young Nawab of Bhawulpore, having finished his sporting tour in the Western Dhoon, attended by Mr. Crompton Doran, is about to return to Bhawulpore. On his way back he is to visit Puttiala, where great preparations are being made for his reception. We hear, from correspondents who have met His Highness, that he does not do justice to his English education. He can never be induced to speak to visitors, and slouches about in a highly untutored manner. He is a great contrast in this way to the Chief of Puttiala, who was brought up in the same way, and was a remarkably polished, gentlemanly boy. We must admit that a Daoodpatra Chief is a much rougher subject to reclaim than a Sikh Prince. Nevertheless, considering that young Bhawulpore has been under English care for many years, we had hoped for better results.

WE hear from Jullundhur, says a Lahore paper, that it has been determined, for the time being, to deprive the Rajah of Kuppoorthulla of all power of managing his estate. A Council of Regency has been suggested to the Government, and will in all probability be sanctioned. It is to be presided over by Gholam Jelani, the trusted councillor of the late Rajah Rundheer Singh. The Rajah is said to be at present quite insane, and it will be some time before his faculties are restored, if indeed he ever regains mental vigour. While we cannot help regretting, observes our contemporary, that so young a Chief should have been brought in so short a time to the state he is now in, we can hardly pity a man who has drunk his brains away and who has done so knowing full well what the consequence of his perseverance in his vicious courses would be, and in spite of repeated warnings which his medical and other advisers gave him. Dr. Warburton is to have the medical charge of the Rajah, and he is fortunate to be in such good hands.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

ALTERATION OF POONA TRAINS.—A reference to our advertising columns will show that on and after Monday, the 15th instant, there will be three trains despatched daily from Bombay and Poona respectively.

OBSTRUCTING THE LINE OF RAIL.—The boy who was brought before the Railway Magistrate charged with having placed a stone on the rail at Khoordoo station on the G. I. P. Railway, has been, on account of his youth—he is only fourteen years of age—sent to the Poona Reformatory.—*Deccan Herald.*

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Hussein Housseinkhan, about ten years of age, stole a rupee from Cooleum, woman, for which he was prosecuted yesterday before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court. Considering his age more than his asseverations of innocence, the magistrate sentenced him to labour and get reformed at the David Sassoon Reformatory.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Mr. J. F. Madan, who personates the principal female characters in the performances of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club, takes his benefit at the Victoria Theatre this evening. Native play-goers need not be reminded of the excellent way in which this young amateur has rendered those characters hitherto, and we trust his admirers will muster [illegible].

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 20th Regiment Bombay N. I., on the Marine Battalion parade-ground, at 6 P.M. to-day (weather permitting):—

March	Triomphale	
Overture	Roi Dyvetot	Adam.
Aria	Rubezahl	Flotow.
Quadrille	Beauty of the Alhambra	Riviere.
Selection	Martha	Flotow.
Valse	Pastoral Songs	Basquit.
Galop	Encore	Coote.

A DRUNKEN DRIVER.—Abla Feroza, the driver of a hack buggy, was found on Thursday last drunk and in a state which rendered him incapable of taking care of himself, much less of the luckless passenger who might have chanced to give him a fare. For this offence he was charged under the Police Act before Mr. Ryan yesterday, and the magistrate let him off with a fine of a rupee. A little salutary punishment would have made him behave better and might have been the means of sparing the limbs of a passenger from the result of an accident through his negligence on a future occasion.

THE HOG ISLAND LIFT.—The labours of the Hydraulic Lift Commission have come to an end, at least so far as the taking of evidence in Bombay was concerned. The Commission was composed of Colonel Fraser, president, and Commander Taylor, Colonel Trevor, and Commander E. Giles, members. They have had five sittings in all, namely, on the 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th inst., during which the undermentioned witnesses were examined:—Mr. L'Mesurier, Captain Brebner, Major Merewether, Captain Morland, Captain Dickson, Captain Blackmore, Captain Warner, Mr. Jolly, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, and Mr. J. B. Patterson.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Mr. Justice West presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday at the Mazagon High Court. The usual number of delegates, namely twelve, were in attendance; and the case of Mithibae Jeewajee Kharade v. Byramjee Cowasjee was called on for hearing. The plaintiff sued her husband, the respondent, for separate maintenance or such other relief as to the Court might deem proper on the ground of adultery. A petition from the respondent, who appeared in person, was read. Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, who was instructed for the plaintiff, said he received his instructions very late and was not prepared to go on. The case was therefore postponed until the 4th July next.

MAKING AWAY WITH A BOAT.—About four months ago, Bhugwandas Khooshal, a firewood merchant, despatched a boat in charge of Gowria Agri Tindal to Nagotna for the purpose of bringing firewood to Bombay. A month later, seeing that his tindal did not return with the firewood, he wrote to his agent at Nagotna and was informed in reply that the boat had not arrived there. From a further communication received from his agent, Bhugwandas had reason to believe that the tindal had sold the boat and was concealing himself somewhere in Nagotna. A warrant, issued by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee in May last, brought the tindal to Bombay on the 5th inst., on which day he was identified by Bhugwandas as the person whom he charged with making away with his boat. The case was called on for further enquiry before Mr. Dosabhoy yesterday, but there being no evidence forthcoming, the tindal, whose defence was that the boat was wrecked at Nagotna and that the wreck was still lying on the beach there, was discharged.

ACCIDENT ON THE TRAMWAY.—An Australian horse running in a tramway car, apparently from overwork or sun-stroke, suddenly made a dead halt yesterday afternoon in front of the Municipal Offices and could not proceed further. On examination he was found to be suffering from sunstroke and was immediately unharnessed. He was so much exhausted that he fell down, breathing hard. Some of the Municipal employés rendered prompt assistance by throwing cold water on his head and body and giving him three or four pints of beer and a large dose of brandy. A sort of cold shower-bath was improvised by means of a Municipal watering-cart, and the horse gradually revived. He had fallen down on one of the tracks, and the traffic was stopped for a while. Mr. Kittredge, the managing director of the Tramway Company, was sent for, and assisted in getting the track cleared and applying restoratives to the animal. In about an hour's time, the horse was on his legs again and was removed to the stables at Lower Colaba.

ABATEMENT OF A NUISANCE.—Through the exertions of Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, a member of the Municipal Corporation, the night-soil depot situated in the street between the Mazagon Dock and Powder Works road, has been removed to a less objectionable locality. It was a source of nuisance not only to the residents in its neighbourhood, but to all who frequented the street. There is an ancient well in this district which is celebrated for the good quality of its water,—so much so that people living at great distances have it fetched for their use, even at some cost. Since the establishment of the depot, natives had discontinued the use of the water on the supposition that it had got deteriorated, but now that the nuisance has been removed and the well thoroughly cleansed, its water is again used for drinking purposes. The street has been repaired and put into good order. The residents of a part of Mazagon went and thanked Mr. Homejee Dadysett for his good offices in getting them rid of a longstanding nuisance and securing them the use of good water and a good road.

[THE] "BOMBAY TATLER."

JOHN CONNON was beloved by everybody in Bombay, and you have put the community under an obligation by publishing your interesting and appreciative notice of his life. No one perusing it can fail to feel how true it is; John Connon the honest, straightforward, independent, humorous old man stands indicated in every sentence. Is there not something very sad in the fact that he has fallen in a field where his virtues and his character are almost unknown? The name "John Connon" inscribed on a tombstone in Alexandria churchyard will not excite much attention; in Bombay, how would the sight of it have stirred a flood of old recollections! No citizen could have passed it without remembering how kind he was, how genial, how able. But in Egypt he lies among strangers, and few will halt near his grave and ask who lies there. I think that everybody in Bombay has this feeling of sadness that he died in Alexandria; loving him in life, they would fain have possessed his ashes here to do them honour. He is a great public loss, and his name has been identified with Bombay for many years past. Will there be no public meeting called to deplore him? With John Connon for a theme, no meeting would be so eloquent; the old man, eloquent himself, was the cause of eloquence in others; there was no withstanding the impulse to do homage to his creaming humour, his shrewdness, his admirable wit, and his charity of heart. And will there be no proposition to raise a monument above his grave?—to say to old Bombayites going home from a field in which they have fought shoulder to shoulder with him against the world, "Here lies John Connon?" But even though no meeting is held—no monument created—it may not matter much. Milton justifies the non-erection of a monument to Shakespeare by the apostrophe—

"What needs my Shakespeare for his honoured bones,
The labour of an age in piled stones? . . .
Dear son of memory, great heir of fame,
What need'st thou such weak witness of thy name?
Thou in our wonder and astonishment
Hast built thyself a live-long monument."

John Connon's monument is erected in all our hearts, where memory of him will long live green.

I SUPPOSE few people in Bombay are aware that there is a brewery at work in their vicinity. Messrs. Norton and Co., who have been endeavouring to create a taste for beer among natives, have been working their brewery at Bandora for two years past. Perhaps the reason why its existence is not widely known among the community—among the European community, at all events—is that hitherto Messrs. Norton have pushed the sale of their "brew" among natives only. But they have now, I believe, determined to cater for the European public, with whom they expect to find favour because their beer is much lighter and less narcotic than the English beer which is ordinarily consumed. It may be interesting to state why Messrs Norton are seeking to change their set of customers. After succeeding with a brewery at Bellary, where the natives took kindly to beer, Messrs Norton fancied that a still larger field was open to them in Bombay, and accordingly they opened works at Bandora. They also started about a score of shops throughout the native town here, but they had not reckoned upon the tremendous opposition which the persons holding the liquor trade of the city (chiefly Parsees) at once directed towards the beershops. Every trick was resorted to by the native liquor monopolists to make Messrs. Norton's experiment a failure; agents went about declaring that the beer was poison; others tampered with the shopkeepers. The result is that Messrs. Norton, not thinking it worth their while to prolong the struggle, have closed all their beershops in the native town except four, and determined to make a beer custom among natives a merely secondary element in the conduct of their business. I do not know whether the beer will succeed with Europeans, who may dislike it after being accustomed to English beer, but the absence of sleepyfying effects is a considerable recommendation in its favour. The analysis of it prepared by the Chemical Analyser to Government shows that the beer is [illegible] Dr. Lyon [illegible] lighter in character than English brewed ale and porter of the same alcoholic strength—an advantage, perhaps, in malt liquor intended for Indian consumption." So that to those who are fond of sleeping after having had beer to dinner, Messrs. Norton may prove reclaiming angels.

I SUPPOSE we have all encountered queer loafers whom we remember on account of some peculiarity they exhibited. The typical loafer, who has a drunken, ragged, and broken-down appearance, and asks you for a few annas in order that he may obtain food, although you feel instinctively that he will go to the nearest liquor-shop with the money if he gets it, is not the kind of loafer I allude to. I mean loafers whose appearance is comical, who touch your spring of humour by a remark, or who are persistently doing something which has the element of fun in it. Such a character presented himself at my office door the other day. I was busy writing at a desk which faced the door when, raising my eyes a little from the paper, I became conscious of something revolving rapidly a short distance from me. Looking up altogether, I saw a man at the door whirling his right arm rapidly, looking as if he were beckoning to somebody very far behind me and would "holler" but didn't like. He wore corduroy trousers which hung down on one side a good deal more than on the other, suggesting that he had only half of a pair of suspenders. His waistcoat had only one brass button near the lower reach. His coat was seedy blackcloth and was in cut something like a clergyman's. His hat was a rusty soft felt, squashed flat, and elegantly tipped on one side. His face was fiery red, and about the broadest I ever saw. When he caught sight of me, he smiled bewitchingly and beckoned me towards him with the forefinger attached to the arm he had been whirling. I looked surprised—but he beckoned more and smiled more, while his eyes twinkled as if he felt he was enjoying a most excellent joke. I thought he had some fine secret to tell me, and wanted me to come quick to hear it. I became interested, but did not stir. And then his immense smile disappeared, and he looked really hurt in his feelings because I wouldn't come and hear his secret. I beckoned him to come to me. The immense smile reappeared; he took his ancient felt in both hands, and approached me cautiously with strides worthy of a tragedian Guy Fawkes at the supreme moment when he is about to light the powder. When he came up to the desk, he bent over it and whispered. I really thought the secret was coming now, and I inclined mine ear towards him in great anxiety, fearful lest a particle of his story should be lost. "Sorr," he said. Here he made an agonising pause and smiled even more amiably than he did before. I again bent forward to hear him until our faces were nearly touching. "Sorr, I am sorry to be afther disthurbing you, but I'm an Irish nobleman, Sorr, and haven't tasted a sup or a bit for the last four days, and I'm starving now." He informed me that he lost a foine property on the west coast of Ireland by its being swallowed by the sea, and really there was no resisting his touching confidence. He left me in the same tragic way he had come to me. I ought to say that he wore very large boots which made a deal of noise, and I could almost swear that the rascal landed one of them right on top of my sepoy's toes, for the last I saw of him was a gigantic grin on his beaming face while the sepoy nursed his foot and howled. This sepoy had attempted to prevent him from getting near me, and the reason why the Irish nobleman was whirling his arm when I caught sight of him was that he was determined to attract my attention somehow. Another loafer I daresay most of my readers must have encountered, is an elderly woman—for women can be loafers as well as men—who has three children whom she wants to prevent from starving by sending them to Goa. She evidently forgets the people whom she gets subscriptions from, and reappears about once every three months at the same bungalow, telling them the same old story. She called at Mr. Smith's house the other day for the dozenth time. Mr. Smith pointed out that he had already assisted her frequently to send her children to Goa. She replied that these were her "other three children," and Mr. Smith "came down" with the usual subscription, but under protest.

Fac aliquid dignum promissis:—*Nil est.*

Hor. 2 Sat. iii.

IF some one were to write a history of all the brilliant ideas that have been conceived before and since the days of Don Quixote of immortal memory, what a readable and interesting collection it would make! A brilliant idea may be defined as an idea that is easy of conception, flourishes best in embryo, and dies in the hatching. Even Bombay (you wouldn't suppose it, dull and misty-minded as Bombay mostly is) is glorified with persons who are the parents of brilliant ideas. A very striking instance of one I came across only the other day, and as it is rich as well as brilliant, I make no scruple to give it to the public, and thereby earn to myself the title of public benefactor. The distinguishing essence of a brilliant idea is impracticability. The more ingenious it is, the more impracticable it is; and the one I am chronicling and commemorating is eminently impracticable and ingenious. It has the honour of being conceived by four young gentlemen of the Parsee persuasion. It is possible for a brilliant idea to have a multiplied paternity. Just as some birds sit on their eggs by turns, so these four youthful bipeds having "*quodam divino spiritu*," conceived their brilliant idea, are now engaged in the interesting process of incubation. It is not a case of protracted gestation, as the doctors would say, and if their offspring is not perfect, it is very near perfection. The brilliant idea progenitors are the sons of an ancient Parsee of the old school. He has kept them well under curb and rein. These ingenuous youths have never been permitted to stir out of Bombay beyond the third station on the G. I. P. R. line; but "*ingentes animos angusto in pectore versant*." Their ambition is to go to England and become barristers! Portentous news for the Bombay bar! One of these prodigious youths, the fattest and the thickest-headed, has already had a couple of flings at the pleader's examination, but from some cause or other the stupid examiners have made the mistake of not passing him. Another is a prodigy in Latin. He thinks in Latin, and when he dreams, it is in the language of Tully and Horace. But somehow, in spite of his eminent Latinity, he has never been able to weather Matriculation Point—doubtless owing to some faults of his tutor or the inexplicable perversity of the examiners. Last year, when he returned home with his usual luck, from the Matric., he gave vent to his feelings in an eloquent letter to one of the dailies; but this epistle we are told foundered in the waste-paper basket. The other two brothers are "infant phenomenons" in their way. Well, the latest progeny of their fertile brains is to go to England and become barristers in spite of fate, papa, mamma and acrid examiners. If they can't succeed in any other walk of life, they can at least manage the legal "*dinners*." But to go to England costs money; and cash with our friends is an imaginable, unsubstantial quantity. Something must be done to raise the wind. So the following rare plan is hit upon—it is the brilliant idea under consideration. Our friends—I should say the friends of all cash-caring humanity—come to know that a new Life Insurance Company—the Positive Life Insurance Company—has just blossomed in Bombay. This is their fulcrum: their *basis operandi*. The brilliant idea possesses them, like a spirit from heaven—"Let's insure our lives for Rs. 15,000 a piece. Who's to pay premium, &c., is quite a secondary matter. Then let us get somebody to advance us each Rs. 7,000 on our policies; and then, why then?—Westward Ho!" Beatifying visions of judicial blessedness float before their intoxicated eyes. But, alas! like many and many [illegible] brilliant idea, already registered in the [illegible] of oblivion, e'en this one [illegible] it is—must, unlike the fabled Phœnix which revives in death, perish or ere it sees the light collapse in its very birth. But the ghost of this defunct idea may yet perhaps revivify into something more brilliant still; and may the genius of Khetwaddy aid our friends as mid-wife when they produce their next "brilliant idea." We trust we shall be nigh to record it for the edification of present time and the benefit of posterity.

HAPPINESS, even at Matheran, is not always unalloyed. That gay and festive youth, Jones, went up there last week to enjoy himself, and turned out in the morning, at daybreak, equipped in top-boots and spurs like small toasting forks, to inspect the inevitable tat that had been ordered overnight. A strict adherence to truth will not perhaps justify me in stating that the hack was a particularly noble steed. He was a tolerably scrubby specimen of a hill pony—a quiet, indeed a despondent-looking, chesnut, Jones thought, but with rather an unpleasant habit of cocking his ears and switching his tail. It is true that Jones now affirms there was "something in the beast's eye" which he didn't like, but subsequent events may have biassed him on this point. Jones's general appearance on horseback, it must be confessed, is not what the knowing ones at Tattersalls', or perhaps even much less critical observers, would consider quite the thing. But why should we be fettered in our innocent enjoyment by arbitrary conventional restrictions? So Jones thought, as stimulated by the exhilarating morning air, arms and legs freely participating in his horse's movements, he galloped along, sometimes on the pony, sometimes off. I do not mean to say that he was thrown, but merely that he occasionally alighted—generally over the horse's ears and head first into an adjacent hedge or on a soft mound, which, besides somewhat relieving the monotony, afforded Jones the fullest opportunity of closely examining the flora of the country and the nature of the soil, thus combining instruction with amusement. Presently a wind in the road disclosed a native gentleman on a dun pony, which was ambling quietly along a couple of hundred yards ahead. The chesnut no sooner spied them than, commencing to switch his tail harder than ever, and snorting and manifesting other signs of restlessness, he sensibly quickened his pace. As he approached closer his excitement seemed to increase, till getting quite near he, with every symptom of rage, charged slap at the dun and commenced biting him viciously over the head and shoulders. The dun also seemed equally animated with fury, and bit and lashed out a furious battery of kicks quite as savagely as the other. You may believe me when I tell you that Jones did not like this at all, and that he very quickly clapped in his toasting forks and made a clean bolt of it; but what was his horror, when, looking behind, he beheld the dun pelting after him in a perfect frenzy of rage, with the Hindoo tenaciously adhering to his mane. If ever there was meaning in a pony's face the dun's countenance plainly indicated a fixed determination of eating both Jones and his horse if he only caught them. As for Jones's nag, the provoking beast evinced a decided disposition to pull up and renew hostilities. However, he was half maddened by the toasting forks, as Jones frantically urged him on his wild career. On dashed Jones, past rock and past thicket, devoutly wishing himself at home and desperately clinging on, the dun pounding furiously along at his heels. Tam O'Shanter's grey mare Meg never fled half so fast when closely pressed by the uncanny crew which was led from Alloway's auld haunted kirk by the scandalous young lady with the "cutty sark." Mazeppa [illegible] like the wind, but Jones sped faster. Away they went at a rattling pace. Suddenly the confounded chesnut wheeled round like a flash, Jones miraculously sticking on like wax, and bore down to meet the dun. There was a collision,—the Hindoo taking what is popularly known as a "flyer" in one direction, while Jones performed a graceful aerial evolution in another. The Hindoo got up and left. He took a short cut for the home of his youth, and has not been heard of since. Jones would gladly have done likewise, but the now furiously contending horses were right in his passage. Not that he was frightened—he was only slightly agitated. At all events he scrambled like a lamplighter up a neighbouring boulder, whence he was a spectator of the extraordinary scene that was being enacted below. The animals were both horses, and were fighting like perfect devils, rearing, striking out with their legs, biting, lashing out in all directions—now rolling together on the ground, now rising, spattered with blood, covered with dust and foam and entangled in each other's gear,—tugging, straining and screaming like a pair of fiends. When perfectly exhausted they would lie panting and quivering, but never even then relaxing their savage grip, and in a few seconds they would recommence again with unabated fury. This strange combat had lasted about fifteen minutes, when, to the great relief of Jones, two empty doolies appeared on the scene. Most of the bearers, some sixteen men, carried long sticks, and Jones boldly called upon them to separate the combatants. After some little hesitation on their part (which Jones treated with derision) they commenced belabouring the brutes with their poles, and at length with considerable difficulty succeeded in separating them and taking them away. Then Jones, with that reckless daring which will some day be the death of him, descended from his porch and asked for the horses, stating his intention to subjugate the beasts. On being reminded that they had been removed, Jones spake not, but there was an expression of fierceness in his eye which convinced the bystanders that if the ponies had only waited till he had come down, something horrible would have happened to them. Jones's ghorawallah, who at this juncture arrived, stated that an implacable animosity existed between the two ponies, and that they were never on any account permitted to approach each other. He said they were quiet enough when apart, but had only to catch sight of each other to become perfectly mad with fury, though nobody knew the reason why. He also stated that a couple of months previously, while being ridden out, they had accidentally met, and that a precisely similar encounter took place. The Superintendent, I think, ought certainly to be made acquainted with the facts. How do you account for the strange antipathy—on Pythagorean principles? Jones, to whom the enquiry was suggested (and whom a feeling of tenderness about the nether man still renders irritable) says—"No it's their darned wiciousness."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, Captain W. W. Fentiman, sail yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON—Mr and Mrs Graham.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr Eastaway, Captain Reay, Colonel Elder, Mr Hodgart, Mr W Jacob, and Captain Howell.
FOR VENICE—Mr Honegger.
FOR ADEN—Mr B Dhunjeebhoy, and two deck passengers.

HIGH COURT.—9TH JUNE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

BEGUM FATIMA SULTAN, WIDOW AND EXECUTRIX OF THE LATE HAJEE MAHOMED HOSSAIN SHIRAZEE, v. MANAKJEE SORABJEE.

THE Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the defendant.

This suit was brought for the recovery of certain five per cent. Government promissory notes amounting to Rs. 10,000, the interest received by the defendant (if any) from the time of the delivery of the notes to him, or the sum of Rs. 12,550 with interest at the rate of nine per cent. from the 13th day of December 1873 as damages for the wrongful conversion of the notes.

The plaint alleged that Aga Hajee Mahomed Hossain Shirazee, about the year 1861, erected a mosque at Baboola [illegible] Bombay. In 1869 he was desirous of adding to the endowment [illegible] which he had previously founded, and caused a draft-deed of trust to be prepared, whereby (amongst other things) the sum of Rs. 40,000 in Government notes of the five per cent. loan were intended to be settled or dedicated for the use of the mosque. The defendant was, at the time of the preparation of the draft-deed, employed in managing certain of the business of Aga Hajee Mahomed Hossain as his friend. It was intended that the defendant should act as manager of the trust, and for the purposes of the preparation of the deed and completion of the contemplated trust, the said promissory notes were delivered to him by Aga Hajee Mahomed Hossain Shirazee. The trust-deed was never executed on account of the death of Aga Hajee Mahomed Hossain Shirazee, which took place in June 1869, he having previously appointed the plaintiff with two others his executrix and executors respectively. The plaintiff had frequently demanded of the defendant the promissory notes, and the defendant had frequently promised to return them, but had omitted and wilfully neglected to do so, and had converted the same to his own use. The plaintiff now prayed that defendant may be ordered to deliver up to her the several promissory notes and to pay the interest received by him in respect of the same (if any) from the time of the delivery of the same to him, or that he may be ordered to pay the sum of Rs. 12,550 with interest at 9 per cent. from 13th December 1873 as damages for the wrongful conversion.

The defendant, on the other hand, alleged in his written statement that he did act as the adviser and manager of Hajee Mahomed Hoossain in his lifetime in respect of certain business; and that he did receive from him the Government promissory notes for the purposes of the intended trust. It was never executed in consequence of Mr. Prentis's advice, and the promissory notes were not withdrawn from the defendant's custody. After the death of Hajee Mahomed Hossain the plaintiff, by a power of attorney, appointed the defendant her mookhtiar and general manager; but she became involved in much harassing litigation in the High Court. The defendant acted as the plaintiff's manager in those cases, but was not supplied by the plaintiff with funds for the outlays therein required, and he therefore, by the plaintiff's direction, received from the Government of India the amount of the promissory notes, Rs. 10,921-10. Out of the said sum of Rs. 10,921-10 he made payments aggregating to Rs. 8,600 for the purpose of effecting a settlement of those litigations and other disputes respecting the estate with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff. He had received no payment in respect of his services as such manager from the plaintiff, although she had promised to pay him more than Rs. 50,000 as remuneration, and had delivered to him certain documents to be retained by him until such payment was made, and the same are *still in his possession*. Under such circumstances the defendant submitted that this suit be dismissed with costs.

The suit was called for hearing after several postponements by the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity applied for a postponement in order to get the evidence of the Persian Consul, who is absent from Bombay.

His Lordship refused to grant the application, saying that, if necessary, he would give defendant an opportunity of procuring the evidence at a later period.

The following issues were raised:—1. Whether the defendant has converted to his own use the promissory notes in the plaint mentioned. 2. Whether plaintiff is entitled to the relief claimed, or any part thereof. 3. Whether the defendant has paid, at the request of the plaintiff, the sum of Rs. 8,600 as in the written statement alleged, or any other, and what. 4. Whether, in the event of defendant proving any payment as alleged in the written statement, he was entitled to sell the promissory notes in order to reimburse himself.

After the issues were settled, a discussion arose as to who should begin. The Advocate-General contended that upon the issues the *onus* of proof lay upon the defendant, and he must therefore begin. On the other hand, Mr. Inverarity contended that unless the plaintiff's case was closed he could not be called upon to open the defence. The Court held that the defendant must begin, as the admissions in the written statement were conclusive unless he proved the plea of payment. The case was then proceeded with, and the defendant was the first witness called and examined for the defence. He stated that he was appointed by the plaintiff her general manager, and that as such he managed the cases in which she was involved; that he was not supplied by her with any funds for outlays in those suits; that the loan to which the promissory notes related was paid off by Government; that he received the value of the notes from Government through the National Bank; and that the plaintiff had knowledge of these circumstances. In the course of his cross-examination, it appeared that several sums of money belonging to the plaintiff had come to defendant's hands, and passed through his hands, and his Lordship intimated that the defendant's statements could not support his case, and asked Mr. Inverarity if he thought he could go on after this with the case any further. Mr. Inverarity agreed with the Court that the defendant's case could not be sustained, and submitted to a decree. A decree was accordingly passed for plaintiff for Rs. 10,921-10 with interest at 9 per cent. on Rs. 9,825-6 from 27th October 1870, and on Rs. 1,096-4 from 14th November 1870 till judgment, with costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

NOT SUITED TO A T.—Hundreds of ladies complain of not getting even a cup of tea since drawing-rooms [illegible] this is [illegible] it too [illegible].—*[illegible]*

THE 99th Foot have obtained permission to call themselves the Duke of Edinburgh's Regiment, and bear his Royal Highness's coronet on their regimental colours. In case of a war with Russia, there may arise a question of taste.—*Figaro.*

INDIAN NEWS.

MADRAS MEDICAL MEN IN EDINBURGH.—Messrs. Tyrrell and Pedreza, have passed the examination for the double Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians, Edinburgh. Both stood at the top of the list of the passed men, who were from England, Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Tyrrell was *facile princeps* and distanced Mr. Pedreza by 2-90th per cent. This is to be expected for he is Mr. Pedreza's senior in medical study by many years. The highest percentage gained by the other men was not above 70. This is the second time within the last six months that Madras men have headed the examination for the double qualification at the Edinburgh Medical College.—*Madras Athenæum.*

CALCUTTA COMMERCE.—The Calcutta Commercial Guide for May informs us that, as compared with May, 1873, there was increase in the value of merchandise imported of Rs. 74,60,731, and in the amount of bullion and specie imported of Rs. 45,50,276. Rice accounts for no less than about 56 lakhs worth of the increase, but piece goods show an increase of upwards of ten lakhs. There was a decrease in the value of merchandize exported of Rs. 16,24,770, and of bullion and specie exported of Rs. 12,30,174. The articles which show the largest decrease are raw cotton, (upwards of 10 lakhs) rice, (upwards of six lakhs) opium, saltpetre, poppyseed, rapeseed, raw silk, and tea. On the other hand, there was a large increase in the value of gunny bags, cow hides, linseed, tilseed, and sugar exported. The Customs collections show an increase of Rs. 60,113.

SEVERE STORM IN CANARA.—The following was the official report of Mr. A. C. Lawford, District Engineer of South Canara, to Colonel Walker, R. E., the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, in reference to an unusually severe storm which commenced on the night of Wednesday the 6th May, and lasted until Friday, the 8th. "In 36 hours from 7 P.M. of the 6th 14 inches 89 cents of rain fell, causing considerable damage to bridges. On the road from Mangalore to Mercara, a single-arched bridge of 20 feet span on the 9th mile was completely destroyed, the new abutments and wings of the Beemarkuttoo bridge on the 13th mile, and on the Kiddekal Ghaut Road, a bridge of two arches of 8 feet span. The cause of destruction in all these instances was the severe scour caused by the head of water which accumulated on the up-stream side, the effect of this being greatly aggravated by the peculiar fact that, although some of the tributaries of the Neithawathy, three of which were spanned by these works, were in extraordinary flood, the main river does not appear to have been affected by the storm in an equal degree. Measures are being taken to provide temporary road ways."—*Madras Mail.*

THE PATNA MEDICAL SCHOOL, the establishment of which has already been announced in the Official *Gazette*, will be opened at Bankipore on or about the 15th instant, under the superintendence, we believe of Dr. Smith, Civil Surgeon of Patna. Four native teachers have already been appointed for the different branches of study on an extra allowance of Rs. 100 in addition to their grade pay. Baboo Doyal Chaund Shome, a teacher of the Agra Medical School, has been appointed teacher of Surgery, Shaik Sadrool Huque, Assistant Surgeon of Patna, teacher of Medicine, &c., Baboo Nundolaul Ghose, late of Nagpore, of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, and another native Assistant Surgeon has been appointed teacher of the remaining branches. We learn that the above teachers have been ordered to proceed to Patna, and report themselves to the Civil Surgeon there before the 14th instant. The students of the Military Class, attached to the Calcutta Medical College, will shortly be transferred to the Patna institution. It is said that the Teacher of Surgery at the New Medical School will also have the charge of the Bankipore Dispensary, for which an additional allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem is to be granted to him.—*Indian Daily News.*

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Besides enriching the industrial arts with a fresh discovery, Mr. P. Dejoux, Executive Engineer, may claim the credit of showing the country how to save twelve thousand pounds a year. After a series of experiments in Calcutta, he has succeeded in producing a cement which he considers to be equal in quality to that which is ordinarily imported from Portland, in England. The cheapest material for use in the manufacture of Portland cement in this country is chalk, imported as ballast. The next substance required, clay, is to be found in Calcutta in inexhaustible quantities. This clay is of two kinds, a pale blue and a dark blue, and is pronounced by Mr. Dejoux to be as suitable for manufacture as clay from the Thames or Medway. The cost of this new Calcutta cement may vary from Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8 per cask—in other words, it will amount to less than half the actual cost of Portland cement shipped from England. The respective prices in cubic feet would be about Rs. 1 and Rs. 2-4. Mr. Dejoux next gives an economical hint to the D. P. W. in particular and the public in general. Last year 51,957 casks of cement were imported, of which the largest number were for Government works. An Indian factory turning out 20,000 casks a year would save Rs. 1,25,000 in the same period.—*Pioneer.*

THE Jemadar of the Lahore Managerie has perished in the discharge of his peculiar duties, from injuries inflicted on him by a bear, since shot, we are told, as a habitual and irreclaimable criminal. But a menagerie where it is not safe to keep any but animals of good character must surely be managed rather oddly. It would seem indeed as if the beasts at Lahore spend a good deal of their time at large. A story is told of the poor old Jamadar just killed, which by the way is an appropriate tribute to his memory as well as a warning which the authorities of the menagerie have, let up hope, [illegible] tiger got loose one day. Most people in the gardens at the time remembered pressing engagements elsewhere, but Jemadar Bishoo Sing conceived that in his case the tiger had the first claim on his attention. The animal was gaily frollicking about some hundred yards from the den. Bishoo Sing took off his turban, and approached with all appearance of humility, salaaming to the ground at every step and addressing the tiger as if it were a deity. When he came quite close to the astonished beast, he grovelled in the dust and threw down his turband before it. Continuing this line of conduct for a little time, he placed the end of the turban round the tiger's neck and attempted most gently to lead it. It went a short distance and then lay down, the Jemadar also lay down besides it, and again appealed to its feelings. In this manner, thanks to his great pluck and steady nerve, he managed before very long to coax the tiger back into his den. But for the future, we fancy, it will be found easier to keep the animals locked up, than to supply the place of the lamented keeper.—*Pioneer.*

THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIAH IN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—Certain calumnious and unfounded rumours having been given publicity to by some journals, connecting the name of His Highness the Maharajah Scindia with an unfortunate occurrence which took place during his short stay at Lucknow, I am directed by the Maharajah to caution all concerned that any repetition of such will be followed by proceedings which it is believed, will effectually guard him from similar wanton and malicious attacks in future, as it is well-known they emanate from evil-disposed and disappointed persons entertaining bad feelings towards the Maharajah, and for sinister ends of their own, more than suspected. That a most daring scheme was organized and partially carried out to obtain possession of a woman said to be the wife of a Mahomedan gentleman is true. No one more deeply regrets than His Highness who at the same time indignantly repudiates the smallest cognisance of, or connection with, this. The following briefly stated facts will render apparent is equally improbable as devoid of motive. The person really at the bottom of what appears very like a conspiracy, belonged to the frail sisterhood, was resident in Gwalior some ten years ago, and had a son not by her present protector, the Mahomedan gentleman, who is well aware of the fact, and, there is grave reason for believing, was in intimate correspondence with the chief agent implicated in the supposed attempt at abduction. Be that as it may, the woman was banished and deported from Gwalior on account of her infidelity and treachery to her first protector. With the ostensible motive, maternal love, the lady has made vain efforts for permission to return to Gwalior, which has been persistently refused: thus whence the necessity for violent abduction, a step, even had it succeeded—a very improbable event—with the assistance of that portion of city police said to have been bribed into tacit consent, must have imperilled the cordial relations with the British Government it has at all times been alike for the interest of His Highness, as his pride and aim, to preserve intact. It is chiefly in view to disabuse the public of any such impressions this is written. With reference to the malevolent construction attempted to be put on the Maharajah's sudden departure, the explanation is most simple. The dignity of the law having been insulted by a person belonging to, or at all events with, His Highness's retainers and escort, certain steps became inevitable to assist it, and as the necessary steps could not fail to have caused much unpleasantness to His Highness personally, he received a courteous suggestion from the Commissioner of Lucknow to leave at his earliest convenience—a course he accordingly, without the slightest hesitation, adopted. In conclusion I beg to add as I feel confident that the editor of a journal holding so high a standing as the world-widely circulated *Pioneer* will not refuse to publish this letter for the interests of truth and justice.

BULWANT RAO WAMAO,
Private Secretary to His Highness.

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THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

Englishman Office, Monday Evening.

THE better feeling as regards the future of the Money Market, which was noticed in this column last week, has been justified by the course of events, the Bank of Bengal having reduced its rates on Thursday by 2 per cent. all round. The statement of the week is a most favourable one, cash against liabilities standing at nearly 64 per cent., the largest proportion shown this year. On the 31st of December, before the pressure began, the proportion was 60 per cent. Last return shows an increase in the cash balance here of 23 lakhs, against a reduction of 2 lakhs at the branches. This improvement is owing to the large increase of 36 lakhs in the "other" deposits, and a reduction of 12 lakhs in the advances against Government Securities. The Treasury Balances, however, have gone down 17 lakhs, the Bills Discounted have increased nearly 3 lakhs, and the Bank's Investment Account has increased 7 lakhs, or the cash balances would now have stood at a very strong figure indeed. As it is, the reduction in rates is fully warranted; and, looking at the probable course of ordinary trade and financial requirements, a further reduction may be expected after a short time. The rates now stand at 7 per cent. for "on demand" loans against Government paper, and at 8½ and 9½ per cent. for discount of bills at 30 and 60 days' currency respectively.

But, in judging of the probable future of the Money Market at present, the proceedings of Government must be kept prominently in view, and it cannot be denied that all mercantile and business calculation is at present liable to be utterly upset by Government action. Early in the year, complaints were made that the reticence of Government regarding their probable needs for silver was injuring trade; but now that Government has struck out a line of startling candour, the public seem no better pleased. The announcement of the immediate issue of a 4 per cent. loan, in India, to the extent of 2½ crores of rupees, which was made on the evening of Thursday, fell like a thunderbolt even in circles usually the best informed. That it was necessary to raise more money was quite apparent, the cash balances of Government having so greatly decreased, but nobody expected it to be done until about August, and few expected it to be done in India. Little more than a month ago, 5 millions sterling was raised in London, of a 4 per cent. Indian loan, and it was at once taken up at a handsome premium, nearly 1½ per cent. and the previously existing stocks, instead of receding gradually increased in value up to last Thursday afternoon. Since a month ago the English money market has steadily eased, and the bank minimum was further reduced to 3 per cent. last Thursday. Moreover, considering how the holdings of Indian Government Securities are yearly increasing in England, it would have been a judicious move to have increased the amount of the sterling loans, so that holders could count on receiving a certain dividend on certain dates, instead of getting a draft for so many rupees, which they have to go to the trouble of selling, and that at a constantly varying rate of exchange. So that, looking at the matter from every side, it was natural to expect that the balance of the previously-announced loan would be issued in England. This money market has suffered so severely by the abnormal requirements of this year, that a little breathing time would have been very acceptable to let it get into a healthy state again; and if Government, for reasons of its own, preferred to raise the money here, rather than in Europe, it was hardly too much to expect it would have acted with some degree of wariness. Instead of that, on the afternoon of the very day on which the Bank rate went down to something like a moderate figure, out came the announcement of this loan in a special gazette. It is stated above that the result of an issue of 5 millions in London was followed by a rise in the previously-existing stocks. An issue of half that sum *here* was immediately followed by a fall of from 2 to 2½ per cent. in the value of all Government Securities, and even at the reduction business was very difficult to put through. The total amount of rupee loans at 4 per cent. presently outstanding, is about 42½ crores, so that the notes of that denomination, held by creditors of the State, fell in value in one day, a crore of rupees, equal to a million pounds sterling. Judging deeds by their results, the circumstances of the issue of this loan cannot but be described as injudicious; it is true it may be said that the value of paper was high; but, looking to the excellent credit of the Government of India, and the prospective future of the money market, up to last Thursday evening, a further rise, or at all events, a steady support of existing rates, was the appearance of the market.

General business has not improved in the least, the Piece Goods market remaining in a most dull and unsatisfactory state, in spite of the early commencement of the rains, which began to fall on Wednesday, and have continued in a moderate way ever since. Last month's exports of Plain Cottons from England were upwards of 50 millions yards to this port, but only 13 millions to Bombay.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—The "review" of the 9th ultimo quotes the shares of the above Company at twelve and a half per cent. discount.

The "review" of the 2nd ultimo gives the accounts of the Company for 1873, in which the life premiums received are shown to be £26,513-3-6, and the working expenses £14,315-15-8. This would almost explain the low price of the shares, but the following statement fully explains it:

Amount received from the public from the commencement (1872 and 1873.)

	£		
In life premiums	33,839	19	8
" Premiums on shares	35,329	17	6
" Interest and dividends	11,590	8	3
" Suspense account	381	7	9
" Loss guarantee fund	58	7	6
" Paid-up capital...	254,329	5	0
	335,519	19	7

Expenditure for the two years (1872 and 1873.)

	£		
Claims under policies	150	0	0
Surrenders	211	12	10
Reassurances	211	0	10
Expenses of management, including interest to shareholders, rent, taxes, salaries, directors' and auditors' fees, advertising, printing, stationery, actuarial fees, commissions on shares, stamps, &c. ..	112,126	18	3
Balance in hand at the end of the two years..	222,819	7	9
	335,519	19	7

Thus, out of sum of £335,519-19-7, received from the public, the sum of £112,699-11-10 (less £150 for claims, £211-12-10 for surrenders, £211-0-10 for reassurances, and a trifle for stamps) has gone *in expenses in two years*.

How the Chairman could congratulate the meeting of shareholders upon such a state of affairs as this, is beyond my comprehension.

The expenditure is upwards of 330 per cent. upon the life premiums received, and the Company have yet to settle with Mr. Baylis.

CIVIS.

TOUR OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN TIRHOOT.

THE following is the substance of the Minute of Sir Richard Temple upon his recent tour in Tirhoot, an outline of which, communicated by telegraph, appeared in our issue of Wednesday last:—

The Lieutenant-Governor returned to Monghir from his tour in Tirhut on Monday morning. He marched from the railway at Dalsing Serai, through the Bahi subdivision to Darbhanga, meeting the officers in charge of the relief circles of Singhia, Hassanpur, Bahera, Lehra, Rehar and Gangdak. He found the condition of the people to be decidedly better than it was in March last. The roads were covered with carts, camels, pack bullocks, pack buffaloes, ponies, mules, and donkeys, carrying what were nearly the last instalments of grain for south-eastern Tirhut. After a day at Bahera, where everything presented a very happy contrast to what Sir George Campbell saw in March, he went on to Darbhanga, where he saw the head of the transport department, the Commissioner of three very distressed parts of east Tirhut, the subdivisional and some of the relief circle officers. There seemed to be an enormous demand for Government grain; so much so that Sir Richard had to order the transfer of two lakhs of maunds from Sitamarhi to Madhubani. A great deal of rain had fallen; and was still falling about Darbhanga and Madhubani. At Muzafarpur the Lieutenant-Governor met the magistrates of Tirhut and Champaran, and the subdivisional officer of Sitamarhi. This last subdivision, which had fared worst of all in 1866, is this year better off than had been expected. The head quarters subdivision, however, where but little distress was apprehended, has turned out much worse: in the Muzafarpur subdivision about 229,000 people had within the last month come upon the works, and about 13,000 tons out of the grain originally destined for Sitamarhi has been transferred to Muzafarpur. There are a number of planters in the subdivision who have taken charge of all the relief business. Sir Richard Temple visited two of the factories, Kontai and Motipur, which between them take care of 25,000 to 30,000 relief labourers. Some of the planters now say that the country round Muzafarpur will end by being the most distressed part of Tirhut. The private food importations are as yet scanty, and the grain dealers who met Sir R. Temple clamoured to have the Government stores opened. At Hajipur the Lieutenant-Governor met the Magistrate of Saran and the Bankarghat transport officers.

As yet private trade has been brisk in Saran, and though 226,000 persons were on the relief works, barely one-twelfth of the Government grain had been spent. The grain is now being advanced on loan to necessitous rayats. At Patna Sir Richard considered the requirements of the Patna city station, into which 800 to 1,200 tons of private grain come daily. The grain-dealers assured the Lieutenant-Governor that this trade would continue, and they said that three-fourths of the private importations were carried by private hands across into south Tirhut, where an excellent market was available. The Patna district proved to be in such good case, that the Lieutenant-Governor was able to arrange for transferring all its Government grain to Muzafarpur, to which tract also were transferred 2,000 tons out of the hitherto unused stores at the Saran district. Towards the end of the week the Lieutenant-Governor goes off to Dinajpur and the Rajshahi division.

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EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LORD SANDHURST.

House of Commons, May 21.

Mr. Anderson, in rising to call the attention of the House to the conduct of Lord Sandhurst, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland, said that the motion which he had to bring forward had more importance than it deserved bestowed upon it in consequence of a statement which fell the other day from the Prime Minister, who described the motion as a charge of corruption against a Peer of the Realm. He had, however, made no charge of corruption against that Peer of the Realm. (Oh, oh!) He entirely disclaimed such an accusation. His notice of motion was very carefully worded. It detailed certain facts concerning the absence of Lord Sandhurst from duty for 17 months out of 30, the making of erroneous returns relating to this absence, and it stated that those erroneous returns misled the Accountant-General, and that, owing to the Accountant-General being misled, the noble lord obtained public money to which he was not entitled. (Laughter and cheers.) But all those statements were simply undeniable facts shown by the papers before the House. They were no charges of his making. The motion simply implied that these facts amounted to a dereliction of duty, and that they did so amount to a dereliction of duty was what it was incumbent upon him to prove to the House. They did not involve any charge of corruption, and he had never said so either publicly or privately. Whether an act was corrupt or not depended upon the motive with which it was committed, and if there was no corrupt motive there could be no corruption in the act, and in this case he did not allege any corrupt motive. He might perhaps be permitted to refer to a matter somewhat personal to himself. He had been informed that this motion had within the last few days been discussed in a party consisting of four or five members of the House, and that one of these gentlemen stated openly that there were wheels within wheels, and that he was attacking Lord Sandhurst from private animus because the noble Lord had cashiered a relative of his in India. (Hear, hear.) He did not know who the member was, but he desired to give the statement itself the most unqualified contradiction which the usages of Parliament permitted. He was not aware what was really the strongest word which he might be permitted to use, but, whatever the word might be, he desired the hon. member to consider that word used towards him. (Cheers and laughter.) He felt a little warm on this subject because he had very near relatives in both services, but not one of them had been cashiered or censured by Lord Sandhurst or any one else. Indeed, he was not aware that he had a friend or acquaintance who had been cashiered or censured. He knew that there had been an officer whose case had been brought forward in that House, but it was so long since that he had forgotten even the officer's name. He had taken up the case purely on public grounds (hear, hear), and he had continued it solely from the same motives. He might, perhaps, as well tell the House how he came to take the matter up. Ireland, they were told, was a turbulent country, requiring a strong military force to keep it in order, and that being the case he was somewhat astonished to find that the Commander-in-Chief was absent from his duty for more than half his time, and that he drew full pay and allowances just as if his office was a sinecure. So much was he surprised that, at one time he had it in contemplation to move the abolition of an office which appeared to be so useless. When these irregularities afterwards came out he was as much surprised as was the War Office itself. On the 12th of June, 1873, he had asked in that House how long Lord Sandhurst had been absent from his duties during the preceding 12 months, and whether during his absence he had drawn his pay and allowances. In reply, Sir Henry Storks said that during that time Lord Sandhurst had been absent three months on sick leave. Knowing that answer to be erroneous, and having had considerable experience of the erroneousness of War Office replies,—(laughter.) Hon. members might laugh, but he did not believe that he was the only member who had felt that some departments of Government regarded a questioner as if he were a mortal enemy, and thought that the last thing in the world they ought to do was to give a correct reply to questions that were asked. He knew that the answer was not correct, and he got a friend to write to Dublin to make inquiry. The result was that he found Lord Sandhurst was away for very nearly double the time, and he learnt, too, that if he carried the inquiry further back he would find it was still worse. He then repeated his question, extending his question to the 30 months previously, and he found that Lord Sandhurst had been absent 18 months out of that time; but he was told in the official reply that such absence was due partly to professional duty in England, partly to his duty of attending Parliament, and partly to sick leave. He was told, moreover, that the noble lord during that time had drawn his pay and allowances, but that the Accountant-General had raised objections, and that the matter was being inquired into. On the 31st of July, 1873, he had asked whether the correspondence on the subject was complete, and whether the decision arrived at involved the repayment of the pay and allowances for the time of the noble lord's absence from Ireland, and in that case how much the repayment would amount to. The reply was that the Accountant-General's objections had been sustained by the War Office, that Lord Sandhurst's absence had not been entered in the pay lists, that the 753*l.* had been returned, that his question had led to the discovery, but that even if he had not asked the question the discovery would probably have been made. (Laughter.) That was the history of the circumstances which had led to the production of these papers. He had thought it desirable that the House should know the nature of the objections which had been raised to Lord Sandhurst's accounts, and that they were of such a nature as had led to his having to repay the sum of 753*l.*, and therefore he had moved for these papers last Session, when a part of them were laid upon the table of the House. The remainder of the papers having been laid upon the table this Session, he was anxious that they should be printed, because he felt the great inconvenience of their being simply placed in the library without being distributed among hon. members. The reason why they had not been printed was because no mode of printing which the House recognized would bring out the real points in the case, which were to be found not so much in the correspondence as in the accounts. It was necessary that the War Office forms, Lord Sandhurst's mode of filling them up, his explanation being scrawled across them, instead of being written upon a separate piece of paper, and his mode of attaching his signature to the amounts by gumming it on them, should be brought under the notice of the House. The form issued by the War Office, in which absences were to be recorded, was attached to the pay list, and contained two columns, one in which absences with leave during the current month were to be recorded, and one in which the total absences during each month since the previous 5th of April were to be entered. There was a foot-note attached to this form which stated that these columns must in all cases be filled up, and that when there had been no absence the word "nil" was to be entered in them. Of the 2 monthly forms which Lord Sandhurst had filled up, no less than 20 of them should have contained entries of absence for a certain number of days, but only two out of them contained such entries. In the absence columns of the remainder the word "nil" had been filled in indicating that Lord Sandhurst had not been absent during the 27 months to which they referred. There were two sets of accounts for each month, each separately made and each separately signed, so that there were altogether no fewer than 36 erroneous accounts sent in by Lord Sandhurst. In the case of two of these accounts Lord Sandhurst's signature had been attached by means of gum, having been written on a separate piece of paper. That occurred when his Lordship was in the South of France. He supposed his lordship thought that the accounts would look better if they had his signature in some form or other, but he did not suppose his lordship would like his bankers to pay checks which had his signature attached to them in such a manner. It was only fair to Lord Sandhurst to say that his explanation for putting "nil" in the absence columns when he was away from Ireland was that these columns were headed "absence with leave," whereas he was absent without leave. The view of the War Office, however, was that if he were absent it should have been either with leave from that department or from the Commander-in-Chief. Therefore, those columns should have been filled up properly. The noble lord, however, was not consistent in his statement, because while he stated that he was absent from February to May, 1873, with leave, he had entered "nil" in the forms of those months. Moreover, in the forms for January and February, 1872, the entry in the former was "28 days absence," and in the latter "five days absence," making out that he was only absent for 33 days, when, in reality, he was absent for six months. Lord Sandhurst acknowledged that he had signed the accounts in a perfunctory manner, but it appeared to him that an officer dealing with money accounts, especially with money accounts involving his own pay, was called upon not to deal with them in a perfunctory manner, and that to deal with them so was to commit an official sin of which the War Office was bound to take cognizance, and to set down their foot upon such a practice most firmly. He did not say that Lord Sandhurst had made these errors in his accounts for the purpose of concealment—there was no evidence of that, but he should wish to draw the attention of the Judge Advocate-General to the 85th, 86th, and 89th sections of the Articles of War, which treated omissions by an officer in his accounts and returns as severely as actual falsifications, for which an officer was liable to be cashiered. He was afraid that if a junior officer had made erroneous returns which would have the effect of putting money into his own pocket, when the case came to be considered by the War Office it would go very hard with him. He had endeavoured to make a short abstract of the letters which were in the Library, which he would read to the House. The first, which was dated the 20th of June, 1872, was from the War Office to Lord Sandhurst, asking as to his absences during the past 30 months. The next was Lord Sandhurst's reply, in which he stated that his first absence was for four weeks on duty; the second was for three months on Parliamentary affairs; the third was for six months for ill-health, during which time he did not go much into society, but was able occasionally to attend Parliament; the fourth was for three weeks in London on duty, and the fifth was for four months in the South of France for ill-health. His Lordship added that it would be as reasonable for him to claim a portion of the salary of the Lord-Lieutenant during his absence as that he should give up any portion of his own salary during the time he was away from Ireland. His Lordship further stated that he had accepted the Irish command with sincere reluctance, having shortly before declined to stay longer in India, where for 15 years he had not known what it was to be relieved from the cares of high office for a single day, and that the duties connected with the army and the general administration of India had been for the greater part of that time of the most arduous and laborious description. The next letter, dated 21 of July, was from the War Office to Lord Sandhurst, and pointed out that his returns for the last 30 months did not disclose absence on his part beyond the usual period of leave, and that they raised questions which required explanation. The fourth letter was dated the 7th of July and was from Lord Sandhurst. In it he said that as regarded his absences he had followed the course which had always prevailed during the time of his predecessors; that it had not been customary for the Commander of the Forces in Ireland to obtain leave of absence, and that it had been considered sufficient to acquaint the Adjutant-General of the fact in a private form, and that the Commander of the Forces in Ireland had not been in the habit of demanding official leave of absence, as was the case with subaltern officers; that he had ascertained that to be the custom on taking the command in 1870 and had adhered to it as established by long prescription and precedent; that in February, 1873, he had applied formally for leave, but that was an exceptional case, as he was going abroad; and these facts, he said, accounted for the non-record of his absences. The next letter was dated the 8th of July, and was from the War Office to Lord Sandhurst, stating that the returns had been prepared in a manner different from those of his predecessors, and that it was necessary they should be corrected so as to make them consistent with the facts of the case. The report of the Adjutant-General of the 8th of July stated that it had been the practice of the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland to report his absences from command in the pay lists, and he gave instances of this. To this letter Lord Sandhurst replied on the 9th of July, stating that the accounts would be corrected, but that there would be little to correct, as he had verified his statement by reference to the head clerk, who was a person of 37 years' experience; that there was no column for absence on duty, and that consequently that did not appear on the returns, and that he only did as his predecessors had done. The War Office wrote to Lord Sandhurst on the 10th of July, stating that the intention of the return had been misunderstood, as it had been designed to show the actual fact of the presence or absence of each officer; that in the case of absence on professional or Parliamentary duty a statement that such was the cause of the absence ought to have been given; that the Secretary of State did not understand the Commander of the Forces to be absent without leave of his Royal Highness, although leave had not been obtained in a formal manner, and that on those points the returns must be corrected, when they would be again examined. Letter 8 was from Lord Sandhurst to the War Office, and was dated July 11. In it he maintained his former opinion and returned the accounts with remarks written on them. He said that the form of accounts was deficient, that he carried his command with him wherever he might happen to be, and suggested the implied sanction of his conduct by the authorities, and he added that the action of the Accountant-General in such a matter was irrelevant. The next letter, which was from the War Office to Lord Sandhurst, stated that his lordship had misunderstood the pay list form, and pointed out that it was shown by a foot-note to be a record of actual absences, adding that his Royal Highness was not aware of the misunderstanding, could not have given any implied sanction, and did not admit the view that discharge of duty out of Ireland was acknowledged by superior authority and was consistent with the practice of his predecessors. Letter 11 sent for lists, and then came a letter from Lord Sandhurst to the War Office, dated July 17, stating that no deductions were to be made for absences in 1871, when he was away on duty, but that in 1872 he appeared to have been away 88 days more than were admissible, and 92 days in 1873 more than the 61 which were allowed to staff officers in every year; and it mentioned the amount of the retrenchment as 753*l.* 11*s.* The next letter was dated July 19, and was from Lord Sandhurst to the War Office, arguing against the retrenchment on the grounds previously given, and suggesting that as regarded his Parliamentary absences, they might have been modified if he had understood the consequences, adding that he would not have accepted the command if he had conceived it possible that such an interpretation would have been laid down, and that his absence in Parliament was with the full knowledge of the War Department. Then he gave instances of Lord Strathnair's absence, which he said had not been recorded. This was followed by a letter from the War Office, dated the 29th of July, stating that they could not adopt the view that high office was an exception to the rule as to absence, or that the holders of high office should be judged by special rules; that, on the contrary, they were subject to all the ordinary rules; that although leave of absence had been applied for in a less formal way in this case, still, that the absence must be with the leave of his Royal Highness; that the Secretary of State agreed with his Royal Highness as to the manner in which the returns ought to have been filled up; that Staff pay and allowances were strictly remuneration for local services; that as it was not customary to make deductions for table money, no such deduction would be made, but that a new rule would be made on the subject. They denied that the example of his predecessors to which he had referred, or any excess above 61 days, had ever been sanctioned by the War Office, and added that the 61 days' leave was only allowed at the end of ten months' service. The next letter was from Lord Sandhurst, and was dated the 2nd of August. In it he again urged his claim for exemption from stringent rules, admitted his perfunctory signature to the pay lists, as he had considered them mere receipts; and he submitted that even if his absences from ill health were to be deducted, those for attendance to Parliamentary duty ought not to be, as he had been all along in constant consultation with the War Office while the Army Bill was before the Houses (hear, hear); that if there was to be a change of system it ought not to be retrospective, and that there had been a tacit acquiescence on the part of the War Office. The reply of the War Office controverted all his lordship's arguments, and referred to the obligations of the Royal Warrant, adding that absence on military duty under the sanction of superior authority was the only exception allowed beyond the 61 days, and that there was no occasion for Lord Sandhurst's residence in London after the 3d of April. They denied that there had been any tacit assent on their part to absence beyond the 61 days, and that when the Accountant-General became aware of such absences he raised the objections. On the 7th of August Lord Sandhurst wrote to the War Office repeating all his old arguments, and claimed to have been of such service to the Government in respect of the Army Bill that if he had not been in London it would have been necessary to have sent for him. (Hear, hear.) The War Office replied on the 8th saying that the Secretary of State was governed by the regulations of his department, and did not accept Lord Sandhurst's account of the indispensable nature of his services, especially in the latter portion of the Session of 1871; that he had acknowledged in Parliament the value of those services, but that no such consideration would justify his straining or violating the Royal Warrant in respect of pay and allowances. Such was the correspondence that had taken place. But it was fair to Lord Sandhurst to go a little further. A new series of letters commenced, and Lord Sandhurst wrote to the War Office expressing his profound regret that certain formal orders had only then come to his knowledge, which he had omitted to mention at the time he gave his explanations of his absence; that he found his memory had been altogether at fault, and that in his explanation he had erred considerably with respect to absences which he found had been greater than those he had acknowledged. He expressed very great regret at this, naturally enough, and the consequence was that the War Office sent him in a new bill for further retrenchment, amounting to 127*l.* 14*s.* (A laugh.) It certainly seemed to be an extraordinary thing that Lord Sandhurst, in explaining his absences in so formal a way to the War Office, did not appear to have referred to the documents in his own office to ascertain what really those absences were. The orders were dated the 30th of December, handing over the command to the officer next in rank; 10th of May, 1871, on leaving Ireland; 2d of August, on returning; 4th of January, 1872, on leaving Ireland; 17th of July on returning; 2d of October, on leaving again; 24th of the same month on returning; 9th of February, 1873 on leaving; and 2nd of June, on returning. Those orders were simply handing over or resuming the command. He had now dealt with Lord Sandhurst's letters, and in a perfectly fair and impartial way, and had stated his own arguments in his favour along with the arguments of the War Office in reply. He had proved, he thought, that there was 17 months' absence from duty out of 34, that the return was erroneous as regards those absences as stated in the motion; that those erroneous returns misled the Accountant-General, as stated in many of the letters from the War Office; that Lord Sandhurst did receive public money to which he was not entitled—that fact being proved by his having had to repay it. The remaining point, the only one which he required to prove, was, that there was on the part of Lord Sandhurst "such a dereliction of duty as called for some stronger mark of censure than the mere return of the money wrongly received." To prove dereliction of duty it was not necessary to prove corruption; he simply said Lord Sandhurst had made an erroneous return, and he believed Lord Sandhurst had done it principally through entertaining a very undue estimate of the importance of the position he occupied; that he supposed it was outside and above the Royal Warrant relating to Staff appointments, that he was not obliged to ask for leave of the Commander-in-Chief of this country, of the War Office, or anybody else, but that he was entitled to go where he pleased and when he pleased. He acted in ignorance of his position as defined by the Royal Warrant; but ignorance of the law was never allowed to justify a breach of it in any other rank of life, and he did not believe it would in the Army either, in any subordinate post. Lord Sandhurst said he only did as his predecessor Lord Strathnairn had done; but the War Office denied that altogether; and, if it were true, two wrongs did not make a right; it would not justify him in acting in contravention of the Royal Warrant and of the Articles of War. If this plea was to be admitted there was an end to all discipline and good order in the Army. Lord Sandhurst admitted in the fullest manner that he had been too perfunctory in the signing of his accounts, and that he held to be a grave offence. The sending of signatures on pieces of paper to be gummed on to the accounts was more than a perfunctory act, and he did not see how it could be passed over or excused. It was necessary for the maintenance of discipline and order in the Army, for an example to all other officers, and necessary for the War Office itself, to enable it consistently to punish similar offences, that such an offence as this should be visited with strong censure. Some might think the repayment of the money was punishment enough; but it was no punishment at all, it was simply a question of accounting. It was no punishment to him to restore money which came into his hands wrongfully by accident he ought never to have had; and he could be punished only by some form of censure. So far as he knew, neither the late War Office nor the present War Office had passed such censure. A lesson to be learnt from the incident was that there must be something wrong in the auditing of the War Office accounts when these errors could go on for three years without being checked. Until he happened to ask a question in this House, nothing was known of these irregularities, the discovery of which was purely accidental. They might be going on in other quarters, and they might have existed for a long time in this, as Lord Sandhurst affirmed—though the War Office denied it. The moral seemed to be that there should be an outside audit for the accounts of the War Office and of other Departments. He had not agitated this case; but having moved for papers he thought he ought to allow the House to pass some judgment upon the matter. He hoped he had brought the matter forward in as fair a manner as possible to Lord Sandhurst (hear, hear), and he had not even provided a seconder; he left it to any member who thought he had made out a case to second the motion by lifting his hat so as to put the matter before the House. He was entirely indifferent to the decision of the House; he had no personal animus against Lord Sandhurst, whom he had never seen to his knowledge, and of whom he knew nothing. He concluded by moving—

"That, in the opinion of this House, Lord Sandhurst having been absent from duty for 17 months out of 31, his making repeated erroneous returns to the War Office as to his absences from duty, misleading the Accountant-General and thereby receiving public money to which he was not entitled, involves such dereliction of duty as calls for some stronger mark of censure than the mere return of the money wrongly received."

Mr. P. Taylor seconded the motion.

Mr. Hardy.—The hon. member, to whom I shall not impute any motive such as he has ascribed, has endeavoured to bring before the House a question which he considers of vast importance, and which, in the mode in which he has stated it, seems to me to be of less importance than he has attributed to it. Any hon. member, taking this motion in his hand, without any prejudice and feeling on the subject, would consider it was meant to bring a grievous censure upon the officer against whom it is directed—if, indeed, it be directed against him, and not rather against the Government which kept him still in the place of commanding officer. From the conclusion of the speech of the hon. member any one would suppose that the censure he invites the House to pass is to be passed, not upon Lord Sandhurst, but upon the War Office, which had condoned his neglect, and had only required him to return the money. The hon. member tells us he has endeavoured to avoid any charge of corruption against Lord Sandhurst, and yet in the course of the statement he made he spoke again and again of the offence the noble lord had committed. I think he quoted the letters with the most perfect fairness, though there are in them one or two things I should have wished him to bring more prominently forward. What would gentlemen of honour, integrity, and high feeling think, when they find a man to whom, perhaps unintentionally, corrupt conduct is imputed, without evasion, concealment, or any attempt to disguise the facts, contends from the beginning that as Commander of the Forces in Ireland he occupied a position distinct from those of subordinate Staff officers. The use of detached signatures occurred when he was in the South of France. He did not wish the pay-sheets to be sent out incompletely, and he sent home signatures on a piece of paper. ("Oh, oh!") Well, I am keeping back nothing; Lord Sandhurst kept back nothing. I am not here as his advocate, but as representing a Department (hear, hear); and my duty is, as far as I can, to hold the balance in such cases as this; and, so far as I can, to see that Parliament does not take upon itself a function which it is ill-calculated generally to discharge, and which in most instances it refuses to discharge. With respect to the gummed signatures, so far as he was concerned, they might have been attached to any document which prejudiced him just as much as to any document in his favour. He gave no instructions; he gave no single direction as to what pay and emoluments he should receive; he received the sheets which were sent over to him, and he put his signature to them, believing, no doubt, he was entitled to the pay, just as he believed he was entitled to the table money, which it was intended to take from him, but which it was found he was authorised to receive in accordance with the custom which had prevailed. What was his position? He occupied a high post as Commander of the Forces, and during all the time he was in England all matters of importance were referred to him. That may be seen from the details of the correspondence carried on while he was in England. I will now call attention to the circumstances which are made the grounds of the charge. Lord Sandhurst came home from India in August, 1870, after occupying one of our highest commands for twelve years and a half; and he expressed reluctance to take any command whatever. He had been absent from this country 15 years, and though I am sorry to say his health had been extremely bad, he could say, what probably no other officer could say, that until he went to Dublin he had never since 1836 had sick leave at all. (Hear, hear.) During his whole service in India he had not once been home on sick leave or furlough. On coming to England, therefore, he was told by his medical advisers, as stated in his letters, that rest was very desirable for him, and that he had far better take no command. He says again and again that he did not know what sort of command it was, and that had he known it was not the independent position he supposed, he would never have taken the command. His sick leave, which I think no one will grudge him, was no doubt a long period altogether; but it was not a long period in comparison with the services he rendered. Certain things have since come out which tend to show how his sickness was so severe — for I am told that his house in Dublin has been found to have been in an extremely unhealthy condition. Both winters he was seized with severe illness and had to leave for a time. In 1871 he came over by invitation of the Secretary of State for War to take part in the preparation of the Bill which was about to be introduced with respect to Army Reform, and it is admitted that from January till the 3d of April — Lord Sandhurst fancied at one time it was for a longer period — he was really here on duty. These services were very heartily acknowledged by Mr. Cardwell on more than one occasion. Lord Sandhurst afterwards came over when the Bill was before the House of Lords on his Parliamentary duties, and, as he believed, with a view also to assisting the War Office in conducting that measure through Parliament, and in the many difficulties which arose his advice was no doubt at times asked, and he was in communication with the War Office. I am bound to say that, according to what the Under-Secretary wrote to him, his services were not so indispensable as he had thought, but he was rendering services, and, as he supposed, real and beneficial services. It appears admitted, moreover, on all hands that, as regarded his attendance in Parliament, though he might not be entitled to Staff pay and allowances, he thought he had a right to be absent for Parliamentary duties, and that he was entitled to the pay and allowances which he has always claimed. In the winter he had to go away on sick leave, and came over to England. It is admitted that no formal leave has been asked by the Commander of the Forces, but he has communicated with the Field-Marshal the General-Commanding-in-Chief in a comparatively informal way, and has come over. Lord Sandhurst was ill for some time while in England, but as appears from his letters, he conducted the business of his department and was able to exercise the command in all important particulars, though he left a Major-General who could do all the routine work and could communicate with him on all special occasions. He was again engaged in Parliament that year. In the winter his illness became so severe that he had to leave the United Kingdom and repaired to France, under the advice not only of his medical attendants in Ireland, but of the best physician he could find in England. Now, not one of those absences is inconsistent with his right to absence, for he always sent formal intimation of his coming over, or was here to attend to his Parliamentary duties, which he did not think it necessary to communicate, deeming he had a right so to attend. I believe either a Peer or a member of this House has a right to discharge his Parliamentary duties in that way. (Hear, hear.) Let me add that, though there has been this large deduction from his pay and allowances, Lord Sandhurst was summoned during those three years to attend before committees of this House. In 1871 he was summoned as witness on a matter as to the Indian Establishment, and he also gave evidence before committees on the Euphrates Valley Railway and on the health of the army in garrison towns. Now, after the statement of the hon. member that what he imputes to Lord Sandhurst is an error of judgment and a mistake as to his rights, should the great powers of this House be put in force in order to censure him? Upon a question where it is the right of the Crown to deal absolutely, as is the case with the Army, should this House, without inquiry upon oath, without court-martial, inflict an ineffaceable stigma upon the character of Lord Sandhurst? (Hear, hear.) The House is asked to undertake a duty which properly belongs only to the Crown, and though I have searched for a similar case I have been unable to find one. The cases which have been brought forward are of a totally different character, and in those the House has almost invariably held that it is not a tribunal to entertain such questions, but that they should be left to the Crown. This matter, however, having been brought forward, there is no alternative but for the House to come to a vote upon it. I trust that in doing so the House will remember the real state of the case, that throughout the correspondence there is no imputation of the slightest fraud or concealment, and that the strongest expression used by the War Office is that had a certain course been taken the misunderstandings which have arisen would not have happened. I will not go into the question whether there is a good system of accounts, because, as the hon. member admits, that is not before us; but the very first of these papers which came in with the signature attached by gum attracted the attention of the Accountant-General, and would have led to an investigation without any questions having been asked by the hon. member. The other papers, of course, are on a different footing. Lord Sandhurst did nothing by concealment, but came over openly, believing that his absences were fully known, and that he had a right to come over. When the House is called on to censure any one who acts in that way, whether a Commander of the Forces or one in an inferior position, I must say that no assembly of gentlemen, wishing to be just, but would consider not only the admissions he makes, but the explanation with which they are accompanied. Now, the hon. gentleman, though he tells us he has carefully considered the terms of the motion with a view to impute nothing fraudulent or corrupt, has used terms which are one-sided. He accepts the admissions which are frank and free—and though Lord Sandhurst did not consider his view erroneous, I quite admit that it was erroneous—and he declares them a dereliction of duty, without saying anything of the explanations which Lord Sandhurst tendered with those admissions, thus giving a one-sided statement of the case. Were the resolution to be carried, whatever the hon. member may think, it would drive Lord Sandhurst from the position he occupies, because it would be a stain on his character and would give pain to everybody connected with him. As we are practically agreed upon the facts, which have never been denied by Lord Sandhurst, it is unnecessary to go further into them, and I am not physically capable of doing so. (Cheers.) I rather wish to draw the attention of the House to what is the practical issue. Here is an officer who has served his country in all climates and under all conditions, who has risen to the highest rank in India, and is appointed to one of the most important commands in the United Kingdom. He tells you as an honourable gentleman that in making these erroneous entries he acted in the belief that he was doing what he had a perfect right, and on many points still thinks he had a perfect right, to do. He has never attempted any fraud or concealment on the public, and though he may have misled the Accountant-General, there was nothing wilful or dishonest on his part. He asks you—and I hope that without any long discussion you will come to a conclusion (cheers)—to give him, once and for all, an acquittal upon these transactions with the War Office. Do not condemn him whom the Crown has not condemned, but leave him in the position which he now occupies. (Cheers.)

(*To be continued.*)

LETTERS ON THE FRENCH CRISIS.

VERSAILLES, May 17.

One year, all but a week, after overthrowing M. Thiers by a coalition of Monarchists, the Duc de Broglie has been himself upset by a coalition of Legitimists, Bonapartists, and Republicans; and France is once more in the midst of a crisis which may end anyhow. That it will not end uneventfully may be predicted, for the numerous political changes of the last four years have fairly used up the stock of available statesmen, and it is certainly not M. de Goulard who will have influence enough to steer the Assembly through those dangerous reefs—the Constitutional and Electoral Bills. M. Buffet, who is a more energetic man than M. de Goulard, has recoiled from the task, and, though much pressed by the Marshal to form a new Ministry, has absolutely declined. M. de Goulard, according to latest news, has consented; but he is a mild, amiable old gentleman, who did not enter public life till he was past sixty, and whose abilities rather fit him for departmental work than for political chieftainship. Besides, the Royalist zealots who led yesterday's onslaught have not turned out the Orleanist Duke for the sake of putting in his stead a Centrist who sat in M. Thiers's Cabinet. With the characteristic recklessness of their party, they mean to fight a battle of "risquons tout," and to bring the question of Royalty or republic to a decisive vote. One of the Legitimists who cast a blue ticket against M. de Broglie yesterday has been explaining to me his policy this morning. The Duke, he said, was "plotting" against Henri V. If he could have carried the electoral bill, he would have moved a dissolution; and then, with a new Assembly, containing—as he hoped—a fair working majority of Septennalist Conservatives, he would have passed the bill instituting an Upper House. Now this Upper House—Grand Council as they proposed to call it—would have been packed with MacMahonists and Orleanists, and, acting in conjunction with the Septennalists in the Lower House, it would have maintained the Marshal in place for his allotted term, and then have appointed the Count of Paris to succeed him under the title of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. This, however, is in no wise suited the Legitimists, whose principles have nothing in common with an Orleanist Monarchy. "If we cannot restore our rightful King," said my interlocutor, "we would sooner have Napoleon IV. than the Count of Paris. Our opinions tally more closely with those of the Bonapartists than with those of a dynasty who would lay themselves out to please the Republicans." I asked this gentleman how he purposed following up his victory over the Cabinet, and he answered that several of his friends were prepared to lodge a motion declaring that France is not a Republic, and that the Chief of the Executive should take forthwith the title of Regent or Lieutenant-General. If beaten, they would move a dissolution, and easily carry the motion with the assistance of Republicans and Bonapartists. A general election would then be fixed to take place under the present system of voting—that is, by *scrutin de liste*—in six months' time, and the Royalists hope that the certainty of these general elections proving overwhelmingly Republican and even Radical (Paris alone elects forty-three members under the present system) would induce the Marshal to connive at a Bourbon restoration. "As there would be no Assembly to control him during six months," remarked my informant, "the Marshal could act on his own responsibility, and resign in favour of Henry V.; the King would then issue a decree ordering the elections to take place by circumscription, according to the law of the Empire, which has never been formally abrogated; and as the nation is thirsting for rest, the rural electors, whose vote was predominant under the Imperial system (Paris had but nine members under it), would be sure to ratify the *fait accompli*. If the Marshal refuses to act in this way, then we will leave him face to face with a Radical Assembly, and when he finds himself between the alternative of resigning or accepting Gambetta for his Prime Minister, he will probably perceive the necessity of doing what he ought to have done long ago, and strike a *coup d'état* to save his country."

Such is the undoubted plan of a number of the Clerico-Royalists who coalesced with the Left to defeat the Broglie Cabinet, and it is one quite in keeping with the fanatical audacity of a faction who have never been too nice in their political strategy. It was hinted to me that the Count de Chambord approves the scheme, and I quite believe it, if only because of the splendid disregard which it evinces for the feelings and interests of the Orleans family. There is something pathetically ludicrous in the part which the Orleanists have been made to play by the champions of the elder branch. They were allured into surrendering all their claims to the throne and doing homage to Henri V., and after that they were coazed by the Extreme Right into voting during the [illegible] which were in distinct opposition to all the principles which they had advocated, and which have entirely ruined their popularity. Now, as a reward for their submission and apostasies, the Legitimists snap their fingers at them, and are ready to risk the restoring of a third Empire, which would drive the Orleans Princes into exile, sooner than that the Count of Paris should reign during Henri V.'s lifetime. Another thing to be noted is that, while leaving the Orleanists altogether out of account, the Bourbonists seem to be building great hopes on the Legitimist family influences which are known to surround Marshal MacMahon, and which might drive him, under judicious pressure, to use his influence for Henri V. I think though that in this reckoning the Royalists will be disappointed. I mentioned to you some weeks ago, on good authority, that the project of submitting the Marshalate to a plebiscitum had been mooted in high quarters; and I am informed that the cause of its abandonment, or rather adjournment, was that MM. de Larcy and Depeyre opposed it, and that the Marshal did not wish to have a split in the Cabinet before the session opened. Now that the Broglie Cabinet have resigned, however, there is no reason why the idea should not be taken up anew, the more so as it would seem to offer the only dignified means of extrication from present difficulties. No Ministry of Centrists will ever be able to get the reactionary electoral law passed with Legitimists, Bonapartists, and Republicans all arrayed against it; and, on the other hand, an appeal to the country under the existing system must result in a signal victory for the Thierists and the Radicals. If the Marshal retained office after this victory, he could only do so by accepting a Liberal Ministry pledged to consolidate the Republic; and this, besides, being repugnant to his own notions, would be a breach of faith towards the Conservative-Monarchists who elected him. If he perpetrated a *coup d'état*, he would break faith yet more outrageously with the nation at large. There is another alternative, which is, to adopt M. Raoul Duval's suggestion of placing before the country the question of "Empire, Monarchy, or Republic?" but, as the answer under actual circumstances would certainly be Republic, the Marshal would find it more politic to ask the nation simply, "Do you confirm my powers for seven years—yes or no?" An affirmative reply would enable him effectually to override factions, and indeed, would make his position one of such strength that I persist in thinking that this will be the course he will adopt to lift France out of the morass in which she is floundering and to rescue himself from a by no means dignified predicament.

May 20.

If one could divest one's mind of the thought that it was a serious State matter and not a farce that was being enacted, there would have been something ludicrous in the attempts that have been made since Sunday to form a working Ministry. First M. Buffet was appealed to and declined; then the Duke Decazes and M. Dufaure declined also. After this M. de Goulard accepted the Premiership, and actually found two Ministers willing to serve under him, but being unable to lay hands on a third he was fain to join the President in paying the Duke Decazes to reconsider his decision, which the Duke, after much hesitation, did. We have a Cabinet at last, I believe, and the New Premier is to inaugurate his term of office by reading an energetic declaration to the Assembly, and calling on it for a vote of confidence. What good that vote can do him his Excellency may be in a better condition to judge than the outside world. His predecessor had votes of confidence enough, but was removed the first time he showed an inclination to lead his followers instead of being pushed by them. The Duke Decazes will probably hold his place until he develops a similar ambition and no longer.

All the runnings to and fro of the last three days have been occasioned by efforts to bring the legitimists to consent to some *modus vivendi*. But this they will not do. MM. du Temple and de Kerdrel, their two most bustling spokesmen, have vowed to withstand tooth and nail all schemes for organising the Septennate into an institution, and they have most plainly and repeatedly declared that they will risk dissolution and all its Radical consequences sooner than relent. From their own party point of view there is undoubtedly some reason in their course. If the Septennate were organized there is no chance that its two Legislative Assemblies would vote the restoration of Henri V. and the white Flag, whereas the accession of the Radical party opens up prospects very hopeful to their reckless fancy. In the Royalist press, in the Versailles lobbies, in Faubourg St. Germain drawing-rooms, there is a unanimous opinion that if France cannot be brought to throw herself into the arms of her rightful Sovereign except by another Radical scare, that scare she ought to have. The process amounts to flinging a friend down a pit that one may have the pleasure to mend his leg; but the Legitimists consider themselves doctors by Divine right, and fear nothing. I have spoken to several of the valiant "fifty-three," who went into the cave against the Duke de Broglie on Saturday, and have asked them whether they really thought that a Radical Republic—supposing such to arise—would not rather lead to a Third Empire than to a Royalty. Their intrepid answer has been that they had all the religious classes at their backs, and believe that the descendant of Henri IV. was every whit as popular as the son of the "Sedan man;" but that, if things came to the worst, they would twenty times sooner live under an Emperor than under a Louis Philippe or a Republic. There is no arguing with this beautiful sort of patriotism. It smacks of the language Bossuet might have spoken; and Bossuet was a pious man, who thought it better a man should not believe in God at all than be a Jansenist or a Protestant.

But my object in the present letter was rather to speak of some of the social aspects of this Cabinet crisis than of the political. It is a painful fact that a great many Frenchmen now-a-days have come to regard Ministerial office with a cool, mistrustful eye. Not so long ago if you had stood at a street corner and offered seats in the cabinet to the first hundred men who passed, ninety-and-nine would have accepted serenely; but so many men have risen and fallen during the last four years that politicians have come to reflect over the disadvantages of being hoisted aloft for a few months, only to be cast down again with that humiliating title of ex-minister to which much expense and little dignity is attached. A gentleman who was offered a portfolio by M. de Goulard, and had the presence of mind to refuse it, has explained to me his case in a feeling way. He is not very well known to the world, but every member of the present Assembly—not being a Radical who has at any time made a speech, shown himself assiduous in Committee, or bright in lobby talk, has had Cabinet office tendered him in one or other of the numerous crisis through which we have passed; and the gentleman in question might have become a Minister for no better reason than that he was of amiable temper, and reputed thoroughly inoffensive. But he is a Constitutional Monarchist; "and," said he, "if I had become a minister I should never have been able to talk of Constitutions again to my life's end. Before I had been in place a week the Home Minister would have been certain to suspend a newspaper, dismiss a mayor, or do some other thing which I disapprove on principle, but should have been obliged to assent to in practice, either because I believed it necessary, or did not wish to fall out with my colleagues. But the twenty Opposition papers, who would have known nothing of my reasons, would have classed me thenceforth among the men who preach one thing as private members, and do just the contrary as soon as they have the chance. Then my private life, my personal peculiarities, and my talents—or lack of talents—would all have been discussed by those same papers, and at the first slip I made they would all have yelped at me together, and given me some nickname which would have stuck to me to my grave. On the other hand, Ministers being demigods among us, I should have been treated with an absurd sort of servility by official underlings and place-hunters. I should have lived in a palace rent-free, drawn a big salary, had guards to salute me as I went in and out; I should have worn a gold-laced coat in public ceremonies, had to make stilted speeches to deputations and silly speeches at agricultural dinners; and, as man is a wayward animal, it is just possible that I might have taken sufficient liking to my high and mighty life to feel very acutely the loss of dignity when I fell. But that is not all. At present I am not obliged to live above my means; I need not keep a carriage if it doesn't suit me; I can dine where I choose, go into the stalls at the theatre, and sit for a whole afternoon outside a cafe without attracting the notice of a soul. Once burdened with the lustre of my ex-Ministership, the case would be very different. The newspapers and the photographers would have made a marked man of me, and I should be able to go nowhere without hearing people whisper, 'That's So-and-so, who was Minister,' and this in a tone implying that I was a busy kind of booby who had intrigued all through my career to obtain a portfolio, and been found so signally incapable that they had got rid of me on the first opportunity. Moreover, as the public hold a deep-rooted belief that every ex-Minister is animated with the ambition of getting into office again, I could do nothing and say nothing without being suspected of personal designs; and officials of all degrees, from my successor in office down to the mayor in my village, would eye me askance as a possible caballer or conspirator. I say nothing of the pack enemies I should have aroused during my brief tenure of place, but I may just point out this, that if I were ruined to-day I have influence enough to obtain at least a consulship or sub-prefectship, whereas if I had once sat in the Cabinet I could accept nothing lower than an ambassadorship or first-class prefectship, posts which are not bestowed on people who get ruined. "To sum up," concluded my interlocutor, "the irksome grandeur of being an ex-Excellency might be worth incurring by a man who had genius or bumptiousness enough to render himself necessary, and to hold his place for years; but not being a genius [illegible] ambitious man to make [illegible] it; and for this short delight it is not worth while being treated for the rest of my days as a 'failure' and a *gauche*."

The sentiments of this gentleman pretty fairly represent those of a number of other inoffensive Centrists, and no doubt explain why it was that M. de Goulard could only discover two men of nerve ready to march behind him on the highroad of glory.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

OFFICIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

If public morality, or if it pleases our readers to call it, official morality, is to be kept up to a standard which will promote confidence in public servants, the Press must not decline, out of respect for private feelings, to notice official defaults whenever they occur. We do not wish to give unnecessary pain to anybody, but as public journalists we cannot allow a grave violation of official etiquette, perhaps of official fairness, to pass without the expression of our opinion on the subject.

Some eight months ago one of the Deputy Inspector-Generals in the medical department, in his tour of inspection, visited a Punjab cantonment, where a native regiment formed part of the military strength of the place. The medical officer in charge of the regiment appears to be a man of remarkable ability, who unites to other qualifications an aptitude to draw the confidence of those whose lives are entrusted to his care and skill.

As a matter of course the inspecting officer visited the hospital of the native regiment, and the result of his inspection was not only unsatisfactory, but so little to the credit of the officer in charge, that if the Inspector General did his duty, as he thought he was doing it five months later, he ought to have reported the matter for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. This was not done. The medical officer in question was allowed to continue in charge of the regiment, but during his temporary absence owing to indisposition, the Deputy Inspector General appointed a *locum tenens* to conduct his duties. With restored health the permanent incumbent returned to the medical charge of his regiment.

When in due course the relief of the acting officer was notified to the Deputy Inspector General, that officer considered the time had arrived to launch a tirade on the devoted head of the offending surgeon, which for want of taste, temper or courtesy, is one of the most remarkable compositions we ever read. We have had some experience of official correspondence which we should be sorry to set up as models to the public, but the letter of the Deputy Inspector General has put our experience completely in the shade. Such a letter, if its contents could be substantiated, would be the grave of the most eminent reputation! The object of the Deputy Inspector General's observation was described in language, which was remarkable for Saxon vigour: he was careless, inefficient and incapable; he did not know the history of a single case in his hospital, and had by unskilful treatment endangered the sight of one of his men! This letter was addressed to the Deputy Inspector General's immediate superior, and we are glad to notice that, that officer did not fail to appreciate the gravity of the Deputy Inspector General's remarks. With such a letter before him it was impossible to be silent, and his only course was that which he ultimately adopted, when he forwarded it to the Commander-in-Chief. If half of what was stated in that intemperate letter could be established on evidence, a Court Martial should have tried the gentleman, whose conduct had passed the limits of censure. But the Deputy Inspector General was not disposed to treat his erring brother with official death; he suggested that the defaulter should be removed from his regiment, and be condemned to a long term of tramping up and tramping down with military detachments, between Chittagong and Peshawur. It must have occurred to the Inspector General that if the Deputy Inspector General had not made a grave mistake, a Court of Inquiry, and not an inquisitorial visitation, should determine the question at issue between him and the Regimental Surgeon. The Commander-in-Chief was evidently actuated by the same sentiment, and the unfortunate gentleman was made the subject of a Court of Inquiry. The appointment of the Court caused no small amount of indignation among the residents of the station, and it is not unlikely that the Deputy Inspector General was evil spoken of. The Court closed its labour after three or four sittings, and the result has justified the Commander-in-Chief to order the gentleman under inquiry to reassume medical charge of his regiment.

The Deputy Inspector General, we trust, has had a free gift of a small piece of His Excellency's mind; but those who indulge in officious correspondence, must not be disappointed if the public, who are not advocates of dealing in the dark, rejoice in their discomfiture. In the defeat of the Deputy Inspector General's uncharitable intentions against a brother officer, we recognise a disposition in the highest military authority not to countenance random censures on public servants, even by an exalted dignitary like the head of a department, when these censures are grave enough to justify a public inquiry. Officious correspondence may sometimes proceed from good intentions, but the best of intentions cannot sanctify a bad cause; and it is well to know that the head of the Indian Army will not tolerate private invectives when they assume the character of tangible and specified charges; their glory is secrecy, but their shame is publicity, and to that ignominy we shall always be ready to consign them.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

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30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	8	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
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30	35	7	4	31	9	0	27	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	8	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	1	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	8	8	43	10	0	41	9	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
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